The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Mails by the Africa.

Gossip from Our London Correspondent.

Speculations About the Atlantic Cable.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE FAILURE.

Letter from Capt. Anderson, of the Great Eastern.

Progress of the Cholera Westward.

The mails by the *Africa*, which reached this city at a late hour Thursday night, furnish us the following.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1865.

The *Great Eastern* reported herself on Thursday, the 17th, proving once more my fallibility. I thought she had gone to the bottom after the cable she had, spider-like, been spinning from her bowels for a thousand miles across the Atlantic. It seems that she did not go, but sent—that is she dropped a line—with a hook to it. And she had the wonderful luck, at a depth of three or four thousand yards, to hook it up three times. Once it was hauled on board, but broke again. Then the grapnel rope broke twice, and when they had no more rope—and it seems that they had none of a proper character, they turned sadly homeward, defeated for the time, but far from discouraged. Buoys were left, by which the end of the cable may be found, and possibly picked up with proper apparatus.

The English and French iron-clad squadrons met on the 15th in the harbor of Cherbourg. The British flag was hoisted to the place of honor on the French ships, the French flag on the English, while the thunders of a thousand cannon shook earth, sea and skies, with a sou'wester blowing a gale, and the rain pouring a deluge. For a peaceful meeting, it was both a noisy and stormy one—but the *entente cordiale* is restored and cemented. Now, if you have anything to say about Mexico, the Emperor, for one, is ready to hear you. The *Times* gives you good advice. Somebody must take care of Mexico. You have enough to do with your own affairs. It was a work necessary to do, but not to be coveted. The Emperor has undertaken it—let him finish it. This is the advice. You will take it if you like. I hear from New-York that the Emperors of France and Mexico are ready to withdraw at the first invitation. This news is not much credited here, where it is observed that NAPOLEON has not so far been in the habit of withdrawing from any point where he has fixed himself. We have been looking for twelve years to see him withdraw from Rome, or Algeria, or Cochin China—*mais il ne bouge pas*. He is more likely to advance than retreat. The idea that he will give the heir of LEOPOLD Mexico in exchange for Belgium, and that France will thus advance to the Rhine via Vera Cruz and Mexico, is not so wild a one as you might think it. Then the Suez Canal will be open to ocean steamers in 1868. The *fête* of the Emperor, I see, was celebrated at Alexandria. A French envoy has returned not long since from a secret expedition to the heart of the almost unknown Arabian peninsula. The great Napoleonic ideas of half a century ago are being developed, and they extend to both hemispheres.

The telegrams from America are growing very short, but the letters of our foreign correspondents are as long as ever. One day we are told that all the Indians on the continent have united for a grand crusade to drive the intruding white men into the Atlantic. The papers denounce the barbarism of the Minnesota authorities in offering a reward of $200 for the scalps of Indians, forgetting, apparently, that the British Government, not so very long ago, paid the Indians for bales of the scalps of white men, women and children sent to London. It is on record that the money was paid for those scalps by the ministers of George III., and they may still, for aught I know, be preserved in the British Museum. They were, to be sure, the scalps of rebels, but the scalp of a white rebel must be as good as that of a red Sioux.

Naturally, the prominent subject of all the American correspondents of English journals is negro suffrage, and the reconstruction of the rebel States. The English are not favorable to universal suffrage among white men. Not even Mr. BRIGHT, or Mr. MILL, or Mr. HUGHES will go so far as that. I doubt if either would avow himself in favor of extending the suffrage to one-third of the men of the United Kingdom. What they would demand would be the same restrictions on all classes, without reference to color. To the English mind, the condition of the Southern States at this moment seems simply chaotic. To order elections, and then annul them, because the right men are not elected—to ask people to vote, and require that they shall all vote one way—to appeal to the will of the majority while controlling or defeating that will by military force, is a curious mixing up of arbitrary power and the freedom of self-government, not easy for a benighted monarchist to get an adequate idea of. The English believe that the French for the past twelve years have voted under bayonets, but that they have voted. One would think that such a farce might be dispensed with. If I might be permitted to offer a suggestion, it would be that instead of requiring oaths, which can change no man's opinions or feelings, and which will not influence many men's actions, it would be better to let every man vote just as he pleases, and then refuse to count the votes of the disloyal. That would settle the whole question without the least difficulty, and only the loyal candidates could possibly be elected. As for the freedmen, colored civilians, or emancipated fellow-citizens, I see no harm in their having votes under the same regulation. This seems to me, as I write it, a happy suggestion; but how it may appear after a long sea voyage, is more than I can answer for; as I notice that a good many articles which probably seemed very clever to their writers on the other side of the Atlantic, are thought very weak and silly on this.

I know not whether the Confederate flag is still flying on the *Shenandoah*, to the disgust of New-Bedford and Nantucket, but it has been struck in London. The *Index* has been discontinued. The reason given is that its readers persisted in considering it a Confederate organ, and an encouragement to continued opposition to the Federal Government. Wishing to end even the appearance of a useless opposition, it ceases to be. The *Index* has been conducted for some three or four years with talent and moderation. Its editor and its principal writers have been Englishmen, but the soul of the enterprise was HENRY HOTZE, formerly an editor of Mobile, Ala., and the financial agent of the Confederate States in London. He is a Swiss by birth, emigrated early in life to Alabama, and is considered not only a man of rare ability, but of singular integrity. Besides the English writers which it was his policy to engage in the Southern cause, and who carried the spirit of the *Index*, and the inspirations of Mr. HOTZE into half the journals of London, there were a few Americans who contributed to its columns—Southerners, or Northern Copperheads, and the two guineas an article helped some to live in London who would have otherwise found it more difficult.

I was a little astonished, a day or two ago, to see the Confederate loan quoted at 5 to 7, and to learn that the holders were anxious to have a report from the agents respecting the next dividends. If the cargo of cotton attached, the other day, at Liverpool, was intended to redeem a part of the loan, the subscribers may still realize something; or there may be a lingering hope that the individual States will, at some remote period of time, redeem their several shares, in good cotton-bales, or that Congress, the legal administrator of the defunct Confederacy, will feel bound to pay its debts, as well as to seize and possess its assets. For example, why should not the Federal Government, in taking the ram *Stonewall*, pay its French builders, as well as the officers and crew discharged at Havana? What says Wheaton on this point? By the way, Wheaton is being translated into Chinese by an American missionary. The Chinese would not take his Testaments, so he gives them Wheaton. They refuse the law of God, but may benefit by the law of nations.

Now that the Atlantic telegraph is settled several miles deep in the Atlantic, we must fall back upon our last sensation murder, the actual cattle disease, and the expected cholera. FORWARD is very mad, but in a fashion so methodical that he is pretty sure to be hanged. He shot his wife and child, and poisoned three children of his paramour, if not his own. There was no reasonable, and scarcely a conceivable motive. The mother of the children was gone to Australia. He may have wished to punish her for leaving him. His wife and child had not seen him for years, when he went and shot them, avowedly to save them from the disgrace of his other crime. On the whole, he seems to have thought most of punishing those who had refused to help him—Lord PALMERSTON, Lord SHAFTESBURY, &c., to whom he had written for assistance. Earl RUSSELL sent him five pounds, but he wanted the opportunity to distinguish himself. Now, waiting for the gallows, he seems only to think of the excitement he can make, and the lesson he has given to society for neglecting a man of genius, who was reduced to betting on races and playing billiards, when his talents fitted him, in his own opinion, "to govern men and guide the State."

The cattle disease fills the papers with opinions and statements as various as the testimony of witnesses in an English court of law, where six witnesses swear one way and six the other, while the bothered Judge talks hard of perjury, and the jury decides the case by turning a copper. The cattle disease comes from Russia; it is produced in England; it is new and alarming; it has been here for twelve years or longer; it is caused by crowding, bad air and exposure on the steamers; it is produced by high feeding and unhealthy conditions at home; it is incurable; it can be cured by innoculation and other methods. In the meantime the plague carries off whole stocks of cattle, by contagion or as an epidemic, and makes a real panic among the graziers. The occasion has not been lost by the vegetarians—a small but active, or, I should say, persistent sect in England, who parade all the horrors of diseased meat before the public, in the hope of inducing John Bull to give up his favorite roast beef and mutton chops. The vegetarians assert that men can live without eating the flesh of animals.

In view of the fact that some millions in these islands, and more than a hundred millions of British subjects elsewhere, do so live, this declaration seems somewhat superfluous. The question is, whether they can live better without than with a flesh diet. When this is settled in the affirmative, there will still be another. Will men give up their appetite for meat any more than for gin, whisky, beer or tobacco, even if convinced that they would be better without them?

We have had a meeting, report and debate on the cholera. It does not amount to much. The doctors held that three times as many people die every year in England of typhus and other preventable diseases than were ever carried off by any visitation of the cholera. They show by the mortality returns, that the working classes, and the poor, and their children, were constantly suffering a frightful mortality compared with the higher classes. An Englishman of the rank of gentleman lives on an average to 70 years, taking those who have arrived at 21 years. An artisan does not stand an even chance to live to 50. The disproportions among children are more frightful. There are parts of England, and even of London, as healthy for the upper classes as some of the monasteries of Brittany were formerly. There was one in a situation so salubrious that the monks were compelled to leave it in order to die at all—they went to another in a somewhat less favorable situation, where they died according to their ages, each in his turn of old age and natural decay. The English nobility, as a rule, live to 80, 90, 100. Even a law lord, like BROUGHAM, not a hereditary noble, but adopted into the class, bids fair to live a century, though he had the reputation at one time of taking more of the "mountain dew" than is generally supposed to be good for people. The cholera has been bad at Ancona, and has appeared at Barcelona, but I do not see that it has appeared at Florence, Rome or Naples.

Lord LYONS has been appointed Minister to Constantinople, the air of which, it is hoped, may agree with him better than that of Washington. The Pope has decided to increase his army by three thousand recruits. Spain, in recognizing Italy, has promised to support His Holiness. It is said that MAXIMILIAN has sent for 25,000 more troops. A war has broken out at the Cape of Good Hope.

Good news for scribblers. The London University has decided to grant a degree of "Literary Doctor." Those who are selected for this honor will be entitled to write "L. D." after their proper names. Several of our writers subscribe themselves LL. D. This, perhaps, is better than the single L. I judge so, on account of the popularity of the LL whisky. If conferred upon our female writers, it will also stand for lovely darling, and be, however interpreted, an appropriate designation.

This is the last night of "Solon Shingle," which has had a genuine success, in spite of the abuse of all the English dramatic writers, who were sure they could steal something better from the French. Only five theatres are open, except the transpontine, urban and suburban ones, that never close. The Britannia has produced a grand romantic drama, entitled "The Confederate's Daughter, or the Tyrant of New-Orleans." The actor who plays the tyrant has had his salary doubled as a compensation for the groans and hootings he is obliged to encounter from pit and gallery. If Gen. BUTLER should find it convenient to visit Europe, and would accept a box at the Britannia during the run of this piece, I think I can promise him a good reception. He bids fair to take his place in the popular history, drama and ballads of England with crook-back Richard, Guy Fawkes, Blue Beard, Haynau, Herod, and other interesting characters of ancient and modern times. If he and Judas Iscariot were to walk arm in arm through the New Cut or Seven Dials, I do not believe that the Jew would get the worst of it, such is the perversity of human nature, and the ignorance and prejudice of the debased and down-trodden people of these unhappy islands.

But time tries all things, and settles some. Gen. BUTLER must appeal to posterity, as he may with safety. Mr. FRONDE has whitewashed "Henry VIII." ROBESPIERRE and DANTON have found their defenders. BUTLER, after all, may turn out a saint and a hero.

MONADNOCK.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CHOLERA.

From the London Times, Aug. 19.

We yesterday published a report of a meeting which had been held to consider the threatened epidemic of cholera; and it is, indeed, time that the public mind should be awakened to a sense of our possible danger. Although there is as yet no ground for immediate alarm, it cannot be doubted that there are ample reasons for giving the subject the most prompt and energetic attention. There exist unquestionably at the present moment nearly all the symptoms by which an outbreak of cholera has been generally preceded. The disease is traveling in the same sort of epidemic waves as have formerly marked its approach. From Alexandria it has moved forward to Constantinople, Malta, Ancona, Spain, and Marseilles, and quarantine regulations are proving an ineffectual as usual. The time of year at which it threatens us agrees with former experience. The great outbreak of 1848-1849 commenced by a slight attack in the Autumn of the former year, subsided during the Winter, and reappeared in its utmost violence in the following Spring and Summer. The atmospheric conditions of the season are similarly ominous, and what is called the state of "epidemic tension," or the tendency of disease in general to assume an epidemic type, is certainly high. Of this condition of the atmosphere the prevailing cattle disease is probably an indication, such plagues among animals having frequently preceded epidemic outbreaks among men. All these symptoms may undoubtedly exist without being necessarily followed by cholera. Just as in the same country the disease visits one town and spares another, so it may exist in the south of Europe without advancing to our shores. It is not every heavy cloud which falls in rain. But to fail to recognize in such symptoms a warning to be prepared for a possible invasion of the disease would be an unpardonable imprudence, and it is our simplest duty to see that every possible precaution is seasonably adopted.

Under such circumstances the first necessity is to review our experience, which is now, unhappily, only too extensive; and the facts which have been ascertained respecting the disease cannot be placed too fully or too prominently before the public. People in general have an obstinate faculty of forgetting the most important and most unquestionable facts, if they are only out of sight for a time; and it is never inopportune to press upon the general attention such statements as were quoted at the meeting of Thursday. We know very little about the treatment of cholera, or about the ultimate causes by which it is generated; but it is really surprising to observe what exact information we possess as to the places in which it may be expected to break out, the conditions which are most favorable to its development and the means by which it may be practically averted. This may be shortly summed up saying that cholera is generally similar in all these features to the epidemic diseases which we have constantly among us. The places in which cholera raged in its former attacks were the very same places in which the typhus and typhoid fevers and their allied diseases had been always prevalent; and the classes who suffered most severely from the outbreak were the same as those who were most exposed to ordinary epidemic diseases. The class which is most exempt from danger is that of the gentry or professional persons, and those who are most exposed to it are the lower class of shop-keepers and the poor. It is, again, perfectly evident what are the conditions to which this difference is due. Habits of cleanliness, the use of pure water, better houses, an absence of crowding, good drainage, and wholesome food constitute the protection of one class; while uncleanly habits, polluted water, bad and ill-ventilated dwellings, reckless overcrowding, foul drainage, and an unwholesome diet are the destruction of the other. Nor must it be supposed that these conditions have merely the effect of mitigating or aggravating the disease. The statistics show that its very existence is almost dependent upon them, and that if we could determine these conditions at our pleasure we could almost prevent cholera from ever appearing among us. Thus it will be seen from some statistics which we quoted on Thursday that of the deaths by cholera in the parish of Shoreditch during the epidemic of 1848 less than two and a-half per cent. occurred among the gentry, while 66.6 per cent. were of the small tradesmen in the neighborhood, and 30.9 among the laboring class. The greater immunity of the laborers in this instance is probably due to a similar cause. They are engaged, to a large extent, in outdoor occupations, while the small tradesmen are confined all day long to the atmosphere of narrow streets, close and ill-ventilated shops, and uncleansed dwellings. In short, for practical purposes, we may lay it down as a law that cholera is induced by either foul water or foul air, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water, and by paying proper attention to ventilation, cleanliness and good drainage.

These facts being as certain as that small-pox can be averted by inoculation, it is obvious that there ought to be no occasion for any alarm at all, however imminently cholera may appear to threaten us. The conditions which we have enumerated are entirely within our power, and they ought to be constantly observed as the only preservative from ordinary epidemic diseases. Unhappily, however, the case is very different. It is not long since London, like all great towns, was almost an Augean stable, and the herculean task of cleansing it has been necessarily slow. A great deal has been done within the last twenty years, but we fear that a great deal more remains to do; and the ordinary death-rate of some of our other great towns, such as Liverpool, shows that they are infinitely worse then the metropolis. Nothing but the most vigorous activity on the part of all who have any influence in such matters will be sufficient to insure any adequate measures of precaution being taken by the various parishes.

It is to be hoped that on this occasion the warning we have received will be more effectual, and that both public and private exertions will be at once directed toward putting ourselves in the best state for meeting the disease which the time at our disposal will allow. The Privy Council has set a good example, and has now, for three weeks, been advising all the authorities in the country. The course of the medical officers of districts is plain. All the sources of water supply should be at once examined, and where there is reason to suspect their purity they should be temporarily closed, and other facilities provided, as far as possible, for obtaining a sufficient supply. Cholera again, as we have said, is sure to appear in the same neighborhoods as those which suffer ordinarily from typhus and similar diseases, and the medical officers can, therefore, by means of their ordinary practice, or by the return of other practitioners, at once put their fingers upon the spots which require attention. These should be visited from house to house, and everything in the form of a nuisance removed at any expense. We believe that if such facts as we have been considering be properly placed before the vestries and other public bodies, they will not hesitate to use their powers with the utmost vigor. Whether the cholera comes or not, their exertions, it cannot be too often repeated, will be equally rewarded. Cholera on the last occasion killed 70,000 persons in England, but the diseases which ordinarily spring from the same causes carry off every year no less than 100,000 persons. The latter result is really the more shocking of the two, and it is disgraceful that it should be so complacently acquiesced in. But the efforts of public officers should be seconded by all who have anything to do with the visiting of the poor. The clergy and Scripture readers, as well as the parish doctors, cannot do a more useful service than by instructing the poor in the principles of sanitary care, while they should inform the medical officers in their districts of any nuisances they may discover. If these and similar precautions are adopted in time, the danger which threatens us may be very much reduced in its proportions, and it may be hoped that another special warning of the dangers of our present carelessness may induce for the future a constant attention to those sanitary laws which are as important in healthy as in sickly seasons.

THE CHOLERA IN SMYRNA.

A correspondent of the Levant *Herald*, writing from Smyrna on the 5th, says:

"The hope as to the abatement of the cholera, which was generally entertained when I last wrote, has, unhappily, not been realised. The epidemic has, on the contrary, developed into more terrible proportions than ever, and Smyrna and the neighboring villages are in a state of terror which is simply indescribable. Business of all kind is suspended, and *sauve qui peut* the universal cry. The following official returns of the past week's mortality from the epidemic will best show the extent of the cause for this universal panic. On July 29 the total reported was 42; on the 30th, 56; on the 31st, 52; on Aug. 1, 37; on the 2d, 26 on the 3d, 33; and yesterday, 38. Of this total of 284, the Greeks supplied the largest quota, their share being 111, whilst the Jews—previously the heaviest sufferers—only gave 63. The Turks stand next on the fatal roll, and after them, Catholics and Armenians—the latter only contributing seventeen cases to the return. The relief committee, whose appointment I reported in my last, continues to function with great activity and usefulness. Daily, at noon, it distributes bread and soup to all comers of the poor in the Fassola-square, in addition to its direct money-help to the most necessitous at their own homes. So far, the action of the committee deserves great praise; but the feeling is general that its special usefulness would have been greatly enhanced if the committee itself had been differently constituted. Its medical elements are especially unsatisfactory, consisting, as they do, only of two or three practitioners, who are comparatively new-comers, and, consequently, lack altogether the local experience essential to their full usefulness on such an occasion. However merely zealous, therefore, the committee may be, its hold on the public confidence is greatly weakened by the absence from it of such names as those of Drs. WOOD, FABRIZZI, MATHEYS and DRACOPOLI—all physicians of the first rank, and men of long experience of the climatic and other sanitary conditions of the place. It is due to two of these four gentlemen to make special mention of their really noble private action under the present circumstances. I refer to Dr. WOOD and Dr. MATHEYS, whose exertions to relieve the suffering poor ever since the epidemic assumed alarming proportions, are the theme of universal praise. As one of our own countrymen, I feel especially proud of Dr. WOOD'S truly Christian heroism in this way. Wherever the disease has been worst among the poor—whether they have been Christians, Jews or Turks—there has he been day and night, gratuitously ministering with a zeal which no fatigue or personal risk has abated for an hour—giving not merely his professional help, but medicines, food and money, with a liberality which—so far as I have been able to hear of—has had no parallel in private charity since the epidemic broke out. His conduct in this way has done positive honor, not merely to himself, but to our whole community. When the visitation has passed, and I come to make a general review of its course and results, I shall ask leave to render justice—not in every case so flatteringly—to the conduct of other individuals of local note during these days of terror. In the villages the disease has been less active than was feared, only a very few cases—imported from Smyrna—having as yet occurred at Boudiah and Bourhabat. At both of these suburban retreats, however, the panic is, I learn, if possible more intense than even here in town, and, having said that, no use of expletives will enable me to say more. Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, apprised of the sufferings of his co-religionists here by Mr. HYDE CLARKE, has, I learn, come forward with his characteristic philanthropy, and brought the case before the Jewish communities of London and Paris with a success which promises to provide munificent relief for the whole Jewish poor of Smyrna. It is thought probable that himself and his friend and physician, Dr. HODGKINS, who accompanies him on every mission of philanthropy which he undertakes, will come out to administer the bounty thus raised and so urgently needed by this poorest section of our Smyrniote population."

THE CHOLERA IN MALTA.

The Malta *Times* publishes the subjoined remarks on the cholera in that island:

"It is no little satisfaction to learn from the official returns that the cholera has so far made much less progress than might have been apprehended from the experience of former visitations. Not to go so far back as 1837, in 1850, when this island suffered from the epidemic, the number of attacks rose in little more than a month to ninety per day. It is now known that as early as May last cholera was in the island, and yet notwithstanding the heat of the weather and the overcrowded population, after a lapse of three months the epidemic has not attained an equal severity. The number of attacks in the island on the 8th inst. was thirty-six and twelve deaths; on the 9th, fifty-four and ten deaths; and on the 10th, seventy-four and twenty deaths. When the fact is borne in mind that those casualties are distributed over a population of 130,000 souls, and that all diseases have a tendency to merge into the prevailing disease; that we are at present at the height of the hot weather, and in the season when unripe and unwholesome fruit and vegetables are sure to form the principal diet of the poorer classes, to whom, if we except the troops, the disease has hitherto been almost entirely restricted, there is very little cause for alarm, and we hope that with a little more regard to food and cleanliness, and a proper attention to the starving poor, the island will shortly reassume its usual healthy condition."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE CAPTAIN OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

GREAT EASTERN, Aug. 16, 1865.

A. A. Low, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have no doubt that you will read with some interest the opinions of a sailor whom you know, respecting telegraph cable across the Atlantic, and especially as to the cause of our present failure. I was formerly a doubter; then, as I became intimate with the men and means to be employed to overcome all the difficulties I had thought of, I became hopeful; but now that I understand personally the difficulties in the way of practically laying a cable in an ocean of great depth, I have become sanguine.

The cable has failed for the present, principally from the cause of its own wires penetrating the gutta percha core, and that cause has been so far fatal only because it was unanticipated. I mean by that, if we could have foreseen this probability, and sufficiently understood the action of this ship, appliances could have been arranged that would have recovered the faults without the elaborate process that past experience has taught to be efficient.

They can generally tell immediately when a fault occurs. Very little—only a few miles—is necessary to be hauled in; for this purpose the cable has to be passed from the stern to the bow of the ship, at the best of times a hazardous thing to do, and in this very long ship a difficult operation. An engine applied to the paying-out gear, so as to reverse and haul in at once before the cable had reached the bottom, and while the fault was being located, would have reduced our three faults to a very small risk. So that even this cable, which in all other respects seems perfect, could be efficiently laid when we have obtained the appliances our new experience has taught to be necessary.

It never was anticipated that we should have to attempt the recovery of a lost cable from the depth of two and a half miles, and for the same reason we failed. Our grappling gear was inefficient.

Three times out of four attempts we hooked the cable and raised it from the ground several hundred fathoms. Upon two occasions the swivels of the grapnel rope broke, and upon the third occasion our rope, which was made up of ship's stores added on to the proper rope; and when we had once more begun to be hopeful, sanguine, a good-looking six-inch rope broke like a thread. This much, however, we have established, we can have the cable whenever we choose; and we fairly believe that, with proper appliances, we can lift it and complete its laying.

No one can be blamed for not anticipating this unfortunate result. Every kind of experiment had been tried, and the wire had never before penetrated the core. This and some other aspects seemed to have fixed the idea in some of the leading minds that the faults have been the result of malice. I incline to the opinion that they were the result of accident, as I know by experience that accident will produce more curious results than design, and they are as easily explained one way as the other. But this follows, that appliances should be used that would prevent such fatal results, whether produced by one cause or the other. This can be done hereafter by machinery we now know how to construct, and the additional security can be had of making those wires of a number of smaller ones, so that no one would be sufficiently strong to penetrate the core; or, if necessary, cover the core with canvas or wire-gauze, to make it still more secure.

This done, there can really be no difficulty with this ship in laying submarine cables all round the world.

It would be a long and useless story to tell you how our hopes alternated betwixt hope and hopelessness during the ten days that we grappled, and hooked, and lost the dear old thread. Our backs are very much up, and all of us long to recover the cable, and restore our prestige. I have become positively eager, and hope circumstances will admit of my finishing what I have begun.

My opinion now is, that the companies interested in the success of this cable are really upon the point of success. I have a fear they may be disheartened, and no wonder; but another attempt cannot fail, humanly speaking. We know the cable is perfect in its insulation or capacity for transmitting messages; we know it has the right specific gravity and the right strength; and we know it only fails in one point, that of wounding itself; and even if that cannot completely be overcome with our new experience, we know how to meet it, recover and repair it.

I dare say the hope will be thought visionary by many. Yet, in your own interests, I hope all concerned will at once order a new cable to be made and completed by May. The *Great Eastern* could then sail, lay it with *certainty*, and in the same season pick up and complete the one for the present abandoned.

This would be, beyond all question, the best way now to economise the affairs of all the companies embarked in this enterprise; and my regret is, that a number of capitalists were not here to imbibe the confidence that experience has given all of us engaged in it.

At all events, the attempt should be made to pick up the cable, and there is as fair a prospect of success as there can be about anything not yet accomplished.

We are returning to England, with the hope that capitalists will see it as we do. Mr. FIELD is buoyant and hopeful beyond us all; he would at once go at the picking up, and I would like to indulge his wish. But we cannot possibly get the necessary appliances in the way of machinery, wire-rope, and complete the necessary repairs to the well-used boilers of this ship, within two months. It would probably be more—could not be less; and there is every probability that the Winter gales would drive us from our work, and without the sun we could not find our fishing ground.

As these opinions are in substance what all engaged upon this enterprize really feel, there is no reason why you should not read them to any whom you may think they would interest.

With kindest regards to you and yours, I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours,

JAMES ANDERSON.

PROSPECT OF THE ENTERPRISE.

From the London Times, Aug. 19.

The story of the attempt of the *Great Eastern* to lay the second cable is the story of a failure, but of a failure which proves the possibility of success. When the first fault was detected, on the 24th of July, after eighty-four miles of the cable had been laid, and the insufficiency of the hauling-in apparatus became evident, a feeling of profound gloom was not unnaturally experienced on board the ship. It was found that the cable could not on an average be drawn in at a greater rate than a mile an hour, and sometimes the operation had to be entirely suspended. The electricians on board were, moreover, wholly unable to agree upon an approximation to the distance at which the fault lay from the ship. Under such circumstances, an immediate return might have been excused; but fortunately it was resolved to persevere in the enterprise, for the after experience must prove invaluable when the next attempt is made to lay the cable. A bit of iron about the size of a straw, and two inches long, was soon found sticking on the cable, and the expedition proceeded in better heart than ever. A second fault, due to a like cause, and detected in the same way, was more discouraging, for it presented the appearance of a malicious injury rather than of an accident, but this, too, was cured, and precautions were taken to prevent any third flaw of the same kind from being paid out unobserved. Men were stationed to watch the cable as it left the tank, and on the 2d of August they heard a suspicious rasping noise, and signaled to the men on deck. Unfortunately the signaling was imperfect, and the fault was paid out before the machinery was stopped. The electrical tests showed a slight loss of insulation, but it was so slight that it was debated whether the paying out should be continued, and after some hesitation it was resolved to take the prudent course of hauling in the cable. The tedious operation, which had twice been successfully performed, was commenced once more. The end of the cable was carefully shifted from the stern to the bow, and the great ship swung around so as to ride, so to speak, to the cable. The drawing in of the cable was begun, but the steam-engine completely broke down. For some time the picking up ceased altogether, and, to add to the misfortune, the ship began to drift athwart the line of the cable, and to forge against the portion hanging over the bow. Then the cable got entangled in a hawse-pipe, and it was necessary to free it by lowering a wire rope, which was fastened to it in a bight below the pipe. By this time the machinery was once more in motion, and it was possible to pick up the cable again, but the delay had done its worst. The ship had drifted out of the line of the cable, the hauling-in was done askew, and it had scarcely begun before the cable parted just inboard of the bow and slipped in a moment overboard to the bottom of the Atlantic. The *Great Eastern* was then in 1,950 fathom soundings, and 1,180 miles of cable had been paid out. The efforts to grapple and bring up the cable which followed were efforts to accomplish what men might deem an impossibility, and yet they were almost successful. Two miles and a half of wire rope, with grapples at the end, and with swivels at every fifty fathoms of its length to prevent its getting twisted, were lowered, and the *Great Eastern* drifted slowly over the line of the cable. After one or two false alarms the strain on the dynamometer, on the morning of the 3d, showed that the cable had been caught, and the process of hauling up recommenced. One-half of the rope had been recovered, when a swivel broke. The rope had been made to bear a strain of ten tons, and the dynamometer never showed a greater tension than four tons; but as one of the swivels rose to the bow, the bolt of it was fairly pulled through the collar, and the half which was not drawn up sank down to the cable. It had been shown, however, that the cable could be grappled, and it was determined to repeat the attempt to get at it and haul it up. But now a thick fog set in, and all that could be done was to mark the place with a buoy. The *Sphynx* had already been some time lost sight of, and, as she never reappeared, she is supposed to have quietly gone on with the sounding apparatus to Newfoundland. The *Terrible* and the *Great Eastern* parted company, and for two days the latter drifted to the East. When the *Terrible* came up to the buoy again she found it guarded by a little schooner, the *First Fruits*, of Bridport, the Captain of which had hove to in spite of a fair wind, thinking that the buoy must have something to do with the cable. But the patriotism of the skipper, and all that skill and seamanship could do on board the *Great Eastern*, proved in vain. The cable was grappled, indeed, unmistakably a second and a third time, but on each occasion a swivel on the wire rope gave way, as it had before, and grapnels and miles of rope were lost. The attempt to fish up the cable was not finally abandoned until the wire rope was wholly exhausted, and even an ordinary hawser had been fruitlessly pressed into the service.

Even if perfect machinery were at hand, it would now, we fear, be too late to lay the Atlantic telegraph this year, though sanguine spirits may remind us that after the equinoctial gales are past, the month of October is often calm, and further delay must be the total loss of the portion of the cable which has been paid out. But it is evident that before a lost end can be recovered, the hauling-in machinery of the *Great Eastern* must be renovated and wire-ropes must be manufactured, stronger than those carried on the last voyage, if not of a strength hitherto unknown. The experience of the voyage shows, however, not that a cable can be laid, but that if broken it can be grappled for and caught, and therefore can be recovered. So far it is full of encouragement for the future. There is no casualty which cannot be guarded against, and no accident which cannot be repaired. The only discouraging circumstance connected with the enterprise is the apparent inability of electricians to discover a serious fault in a cable before it is paid over the side of the ship. The delay for another year will not be thrown away if it enables them to devise better tests of the excellence of the electric cable before it is submerged, though whether they do so or not we must believe the possibility of an Atlantic Telegraph established, and look forward to the day as certain, even if distant, when England and America will throb with one pulse of life.

From the London Star, Aug. 19.

In the event of the Telegraph Construction Company determining to proceed, as we presume they will, in an undertaking with which their credit and capacity are so completely involved, the two difficulties to be overcome are the finding of the cable and the hauling in of the rope to reach the fault which was the approximate cause of the disaster. If we had been left to form our conclusions without actual experience, we should have said that the attempt to recover the rope at the depth of upwards of two miles, was in the highest degree visionary. But the attempt has been already successfully made four different times, and the ultimate failure has not been because the rope could not be found, but because when found it could not be lifted with the tackle possessed by the *Great Eastern*. The cable is fourteen hundredweight per mile in the sea, but what has to be raised is not the two miles equal to the depth of the ocean as if the rope could come up perpendicularly; the whole length will be the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle of which the measurement of one side is known—namely, the depth from the bow of the *Great Eastern* to the bottom. Assuming, however, that the cable is recovered, it will then be necessary to haul it in until the fault is rectified. The fault was supposed to be six miles away when the course was checked, and two miles were hauled in before the severance took place. There are still, therefore, four miles to be recovered before the fault can be reached; but as on the first occasion ten-and-a-half miles of cable were recovered, and on two separate occasions two miles, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the four miles can be recovered as before. All these difficulties being overcome, the vessel has then her 600 miles to perform to Trinity Bay. What are the chances that the undertaking will yet be successful? Many doubts have been solved by what has already been accomplished. The insulation of the gutta percha covered conductor, we are informed, actually improved when submerged, and it has shown itself to be the best insulated cable ever manufactured. This conclusion does not depend merely upon the theoretical deductions of those on board the *Great Eastern*, for we know that the instruments at Valentia were able to detect that the fault was at the distance of 1,200 miles, proving the soundness of the cable for two-thirds of the distance. The paying out, or rather the brake machinery—for the cable requires to be checked, not assisted into the water—has worked perfectly, and the *Great Eastern* is apparently the exact class of vessel required for these vast undertakings. The faults have been those which were all along feared by those who take objection to the heavy cables. The outside strengthening wires have been broken in the course of unwinding and of gliding over the brakes, and been forced into the core of the cable. But what has occurred has shown the feasibility of overcoming these difficulties, and if once the cable gets undamaged to the bottom of the sea it will lie there safely enough. The whole experience is most interesting and hopeful, and the staff deserve the warmest commendations for their intelligent zeal and determined pluck not to be beaten even by the Atlantic Ocean.

THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN TELEGRAPHIC LINE TO AMERICA.

The St. Petersburgh *Journal* publishes the following, which it has copied from the *Poste du Nord:*

"The *Poste du Nord* gives some curious details respecting the construction of the telegraphic line which will connect Europe with America, passing through Russian territory. As far back as 1854 different companies made proposals to the Russian Government to undertake the work, but they were declined. The government, at its own expense, ordered the construction of a line which passes from Moscow, by Kazan and Irkoutsk, to Verchneoudinsk, with a branch line to Kiachta. To continue this line to Nicolaieffsk, at the mouth of the Amoor, there remains little to be done, and then the works can be commenced which have been undertaken by an American company with a capital of ten millions of dollars. According to the terms of the contract between the Russian Government and this company, a telegraphic line is to be completed within five years, passing through the Behring Straits, the Russian possessions in America, and English Columbia, to San Francisco, where it would join the American line. The conditions agreed to by the company are most advantageous to the company. The privilege of the company for the line between Nicolaieffsk and the American lines is only thirty-five years. The company undertakes to erect at its own cost, along the whole line, roads, bridges and stations. As regards the latter, it reserves to itself the right of occupying them, as also the block-houses of the company, should circumstances render such a step necessary. All the servants of the company upon Russian territory are to be of Russian nationality."

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.

The *Independance Belge* of to-day publishes the following:

"We receive from Mexico a curious document—so curious, indeed, and so extraordinary that we cannot venture to receive it without reserve, notwithstanding the excellence of the source through which it is obtained. It is a letter in which the Political Prefect of the department of Michoacan sends in his resignation to the Minister of the Interior. The policy of the government and the particular position of Michoacan are characterized therein in terms of so much acerbity that one hesitates to believe such severe criticisms could have issued from an official pen. We append this document:

M. LE MINISTRE: The policy His Majesty has desired to introduce into his government has not attained the elevated aim His Majesty proposed to himself in its adoption. On the contrary, indeed, the populations have only viewed it with great distrust, and the revolution with marked disdain. The fire of enthusiasm once extinguished, the populations have relapsed into the indifference, from which they will soon pass to sentiments of hatred against the government. The revolutionary party, after having seen its claims recognized in an explicit manner by His Majesty, despises concessions, because it logically considers them only as just reparations; it is advancing toward its object; nothing arrests it, and will undoubtedly triumph in this department. This is not because the party is strong in arms; its force consists in the weakness of the government. The latter has no settled plan; its arrangements do not harmonize; opportuneness and unity of action are altogether wanting. In a word, M. le Ministre, disagreement exists between the superior intelligence that directs, the firm will which decides, and the vigorous hand that executes. The inevitable consequence of all this is chaos, and such is the condition of the Department of Michoacan.

I desire, therefore, M. le Ministre, to offer for the fourth time my resignation of this Political Prefecture, and I feel that it is my duty, as one holding authority, and as a loyal gentleman, to submit all my reasons for so doing to His Majesty with perfect frankness.

I beg His Majesty to be good enough to accept my resignation, if only to relieve me from the ridicule which is the fate reserved for the public functionaries of this unfortunate department.

Be good enough to receive, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO DE MORAL.

THE UNITED STATES FLEET.

Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, commanding the United States squadron in European waters, leaves here to-day for the Texel, whence his command will visit the principal harbors of Western Europe. It is expected to arrive at Bremerhaven next Spring. The United States frigate *Colorado*, 42, sails immediately, in consequence of an order just received from President JOHNSON, for England, to convey Mr. BRIGHT to America, whither he is invited as the guest of the American nation, in recognition of his friendly sentiments toward the Union.

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

Description of the Old Capital of Tennessee.

A View of the Battle-Field of Stone River.

OPERATIONS OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A Visit to the Home of General Andrew Jackson.

Gen. Fisk's Tour--Scenes in East Tennessee.

"A. JOHNSON, TAILOR."

Atlanta and What There is Left of It.

THE FREEDMEN ON THE CAROLINA COAST.

TENNESSEE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 25, 1865.

Murfreesboro, the old capital of Tennessee, is another of the many places abounding in this region of no special note in themselves, but made famous by the rebellion. A recent visit to it I found singularly interesting, and having gathered some facts, and acquired some information which will be of interest, I think, to sundry readers of the TIMES, I shall make the record for their particular benefit.

The city may have had a population of 6,000 or 7,000 before the war, though it looks now as if this figure were a very liberal estimate. It is a terribly war-scatched place. The destruction of property in it and around it has been immense. All peaceful and profitable industries have been for dreary years rudely broken in upon, and the old town wears the appearance of having lain long in a trance, and now slowly awakening from it to find its beautiful and valued things ravished away by the spoiler during the sway of its profound lethargy.

The town is spread over considerable space, and all that space, with the buildings of various kinds occupying it, betokens the terrific ravages of war. What these particular ravages are, have been too often told to need repetition. Fences torn down, fair woodland stripped of trees, down to the naked and unsightly stumps, buildings more or less dismantled—these are only a part of the defacing work that war delights in. The State-house of a former day, stands in the centre of the Murfreesbro-square—a substantial, dome-crowned edifice, within which Tennessee legislators were wont to expound laws and make them; and, though a structure no way striking architectually or esthetically, looked upon in its palmy day, no doubt, as a wonderful creation. Military offices have for months and months been found here, and Uncle Sam's bayonets have bristled and do still upon its porticoes and along its courts. Its firm stone fence, as it once was, capped with iron railing, has all crumbled away. And its whole appearance with surroundings, seems to exclaim, if this be the condition of the city's heart what must be that of the body and extremities?

The aspect, in fact, is sharply military. Compassing the place for a distance of seven miles is a series of lunettes, redoubts, earthworks, &c., in form star-shaped, and all fitted to do yeoman's execution—the complement of guns for the whole number being sixty-six—on such daring assailants as may call forth their slumbering energies. This has been done at several memorable periods; by WHEELER in October of 1863, and again in September of 1864. On the first of these occasions, this marauding cavalry-leader lay around the town for two days and a half, and on his second visit remained seven days, being driven off both times with loss.

FORREST tried his hand next in concert with HOOD. He arrived before Murfreesboro the day after the battle of Franklin, and remained here some twenty days. The programme was for FORREST to take Murfreesboro, while HOOD should take Nashville. Gen. THOMAS slightly disappointed the latter in his darling scheme. Gen. MILROY baffled the attempt and efforts of the former. The battle of the Cedars, fought in sight of Murfreesboro, in which MILROY repulsed FORREST, having more than twice the number of the former, capturing many men and two 22-pounders, proved that all FORREST'S plans in this quarter would come to naught. Accordingly, after HOOD'S defeat before Nashville, FORREST abandoned the ground here, and joined in a retreat which, in the case of the worse-baffled HOOD, became little less than a disastrous rout. During all the period of FORREST'S stay about Murfreesboro, skirmishing was going on daily at some point of the lines. Shells from the rebels' batteries occasionally flew into the city. Several buildings, among them the State-House, bear the ugly marks such as these gentle missiles are wont to make.

The State-House (as it was before the capital was removed) has other incidents connected with it that illustrate the rebellion. JOHN MORGAN, of raiding memory, married here, in 1862, a daughter of Judge READY, formerly member of Congress and long among the most influential and prominent of citizens. After the interesting ceremony, the happy pair held a public reception in one of the legislative chambers, at which numbers of the officers and men of MORGAN'S command, and citizens generally, were present with their congratulations, and wishes for the long life and happiness of the newly wedded. In spite of the wishes, the life of MORGAN did not last long, and Mrs. M. is a widow at her father's house.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, a citizen named WINSHIP ascended to the top of the State-House, and in his new-fledged rebel zeal, tore down the Stars and Stripes floating from the staff there, and put the secession rag in its place. When the news reached Murfreesboro of the fall of Richmond, this man was compelled to go to the top of the capitol, and on the very spot where he had, four years before, committed this indignity upon the nation's flag, to unfurl the banner of the victorious and free, and for half an hour to keep it waving in view of shouting and rejoicing crowds that filled the grounds below. It was a fitting punishment for a felon deed. After the surrender of LEE'S army, a fine liberty-pole, 156 feet in height, was erected in the State-House grounds, and a splendid flag, raised by general contribution, was lifted to the breeze amid the acclamations of an enthusiastic multitude. Judge READY, Chaplain EARNSHAW and Squire BURGER made addresses in honor of "that standard sheet," thus propitiously unfurled, and destined to "float forever."

Murfreesboro had nine hospitals after the battle of Stone River, the number being afterward reduced to three or four, and now reduced to one, containing about 100 patients, occupying the Soule Female Seminary. The churches used for this purpose are most of them now in condition to be opened for Divine service, several of them being so employed. Nearly every minister of the town was rebel, the only exception I have heard being Prof. PENDLETON, who taught in the Union (Baptist) University here. He was from Ohio, and is now returned there. The rebel pastors fled when the Union occupancy began, and their churches were, of course, closed—those, at least, that the government did not occupy. Several of these churches are now opened under Union auspices.

Rev. Dr. PRETTIMAN, formerly Missionary to Bulgaria, (Turkey,) is recently come as a missionary to the Methodist church in this place, and has commenced operations with very encouraging prospects. He found around him here, some thirty earnest members of his own order from the North, and with these his foothold will be firm at once. He is moreover a gentleman of culture and of pleasing manners, and withal an excellent preacher. Rev. Mr. ANDREWS, sent by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has been laboring here about four weeks. He, too, finds a considerable number of Northern Presbyterians, ready and anxious to hold up his hands, and promote his reconstructing Christian work. Rev. Mr. BUSH, sent hither by the Baptist Home Missionary Society—and here some three weeks—is also ministering in his sphere, with fair prospects of usefulness. In fact, the religious interest in the town has been utterly prostrated and paralyzed for upward of three years, and but for the aid thus rendered from the North, a long time must have elapsed without any serious attempt, from this quarter, to build up what the rebellion has so disastrously thrown down.

This place indeed was one of the rebel strongholds. It has fought the Union, with "teeth, nails, claws, beak, wings," as Carlyle expresses it, and only succumbed through sheer force. Of course its *sanctuaries* shared in the fatal effects springing from such insane fury. The beautiful houses that the fathers built others must now occupy, and will, till a better and truer spirit possess the minds of the former worshipers.

There was a flourishing college here before the rebellion, combining theological and medical courses of study, with purely literary, and belonging to the Baptist order. It stands just on the outskirts toward the south; a commodious, well-built structure, in the midst of grounds that must once have been extremely beautiful. The Union and rebel lines hemmed it in on either side, and the result is, that all around it is defaced and mutilated, the building itself being rifled of its windows and doors, and presenting other evidence of the scars and gashes it received from its exposed situation. A heavier loss than this was the one sustained by its library, which, consisting of 13,000 volumes, is now reduced to the beggarly account of 700—the rest being scattered and lost beyond recovery. This going into rebellion for a theory is very costly, as well to literature as to religion and humanity.

I was struck with the number and extent of the cotton-fields about Murfreesboro. The County of Rutherford always stood high as a cotton county, but this year it surpasses itself. Major STUBBLEFIELD, District-Attorney at Nashville, a long resident of the State, and familiar with its agriculture, informed me lately that Tennessee would raise more cotton this season than for any one year for twenty years past. This statement was confirmed by what I saw and heard here. The crops were looking finely, though the long, dry and hot spell had begun to pinch them a little. A reliable gentleman told me that at and about Murfreesboro not less than a hundred Northern men had a hand this year in cotton crops, with good prospect of success. Major JOHNSON, who leased a farm of Mr. MANEY for several years to grow cotton on, realized, it is said, $90,000 by his crop last season. Two Pennsylvania companies are at work in the same business near by, and others, like them, have been tempted to strike in by the high price of cotton, and the comparatively low figure at which excellent land may be rented. This will explain the large aggregate yield expected this year, and will point to what the coming year will be likely to unfold in this business. It is certain that Tennessee holds out rare inducements for people from without to embark in an enterprise which promises to render large returns to capital and industry.

I rode out to the famous Stone River battle-field, two or three miles distant from the town. I had noticed a square, unadorned, limestone monument, close by the railroad track, as I passed the spot several times before. I knew it stood near where the hottest battle raged, and brave men fell fast. On visiting it I found it to be erected by the survivors of the brigade commanded by Col. HAZEN, since Major-Gen. HAZEN, his immediate promotion being the result of meritorious services on this great day. This monument—rather a heavy piece of work—recounts the gallant exploits of this brigade; has the names of its officers who fell inscribed on it, and records, in some well-turned sentences, the honor due by the country to the noble men—the heroes of Shiloh also—who sealed their devotion to it with their blood. Several small stones close by contain the names of private soldiers who fell upon that spot. The trees standing all round display in abundance huge gashes and limbless trunks, the effect of the crushing artillery. The very spot was shown me, close to the tomb, where Gen. ROSECRANS' Adjutant-General, (GARESCHE,) galloping to execute an order, had his head taken clean off by a cannon ball, the body being carried several yards before it fell from the horse. He was an accomplished officer and a man of great personal worth. Here, too, Gen. VAN CLEVE, distinguished at the battles of Mill Spring and Perryville, was wounded and borne off the field, to recover, however, for the fight at Chickamauga, where less success attended the Union arms. The General is now the commandant, honored of all who know him—of the Middle District of Tennessee, with headquarters at Murfreesboro.

Advancing along the railroad northwardly a couple of hundred rods, and looking across it toward the east a similar distance, a gentle wood-crowned eminence appears, on which ROSECRANS massed his batteries among the trees, and awaited the coming up of the rebel battalions under BRECKINRIDGE, certain that the day was won and the Yankees irrecoverably routed. Here the fate of the battle hung suspended, and the bloody day was to be decided. On came the vivacious, shouting masses, from the direction of Stone River, little suspecting the terrible reception in store for them. On they came, in the attitude of vanquishers and pursuers. They had broken and pushed back the Union lines; they had only to follow up and make assurance of victory doubly sure. Suddenly, eighty cannon opened upon the advancing columns, pouring their deadly missiles into the very midst of the dense array. The shock was tremendous—the carnage was awful. From BRECKINRIDGE's own report to the rebel authorities, 2,000 of his men fell there in the space of twenty minutes. To advance in the face of this fearful and deadly hail was impossible. The tide was checked on the spot, then rolled back. The lines just before so confident fell back, broken and dispirited, beyond Stone River, leaving him whom they thought discomfited master of the field. It was a great achievement, and productive of great results. Upon the brows of the commander and his gallant army the laurels won that day will remain green so long as history can embalm the noble deeds of a nation's heroic sons.

Those who fell here deserve well that special honor should be paid to their remains. This is about to be done. Sixteen acres were set apart by Gen. THOMAS about a year ago for this pious purpose. The tract is where the hottest battle raged for a part of the time, one side of it resting on the railroad, in plain sight of the multitudes who will pass and repass it on that great line of travel. The opposite side rests on the Murfreesboro pike. From each of these points the ground slopes gradually upward. On the top a monument 75 feet high will be erected, from appropriate designs not yet completed. Centring in the square on which the monument is to stand, are twelve avenues running up from the outer circle. Along these will be ranged the various lots to receive the remains of the honored dead, each State having a suitable lot appropriated to it for the interment of the dead belonging to it, as far as they can be identified. A wall 4½ feet high by 2½ feet thick, built of granite, will surround the cemetery, while the two main entrances fronting the railroad and the pike, will be under high arches finished with suitable emblematical devices. A fine quarry near at hand will furnish the granite for the walls as well as for the monument, and superb gravel for the avenues is also near at hand. From the One Hundredth and Eleventh Regiment U. S. C. T., quartered here, four squads of twenty-five men each, have been detailed to perform all the work, with competent masons to superintend and direct them. These men are now at work, getting the grounds in readiness for those who are to sleep here, after being removed from where they are resting now. It is believed that upwards of 8,000 of our soldiers fallen in battle in the various engagements around Murfreesboro, as well as at Stone River, will be interred in this cemetery.

The whole work is under the special superintendence of Rev. W. EARNSHAW, for two years sole Chaplain at Murfreesboro, previously Chaplain of the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and present at nearly every battle in the Peninsula campaign. He is an intelligent, laborious and efficient officer, and will give his earnest and constant attention to the important work which Gen. THOMAS has intrusted to his management and care. He intends to make the spot every way worthy of its noble occupants, so that when kinsfolk and friends visit it, or strangers are drawn to the consecrated ground, they may find it everything that affection or patriotism could desire, as the last resting place of the loved and heroic men who died that their country might live.

C. V. S.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Gen. Fisk—Gen. Hardin—Educating the Blacks—Military Roads Turned Over—The McKendree Chapel—Champ Ferguson—The Hermitage and Surroundings—Andrew Jackson Donelson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 28, 1865.

The Freedmen's Bureau, under the control of Major-Gen. HOWARD, is proving itself to be an agency well adapted to meet various emergencies which call it into being. The condition of the blacks, on being suddenly emancipated, is peculiar. The freedom that these people rejoice in is by no means synonymous with food and clothing and shelter, which, hard as their former condition was, the master was bound to furnish. Multitudes of freed slaves, exulting in their new-born liberty, have flocked into the cities and larger towns, hoping to find employment, or, it may be, some easy means of livelihood opened to them, and have found expectations often bitterly disappointed. Much suffering has been the consequence; and but for the fostering care of the government in issuing rations to those utterly destitute, this suffering must have been fearfully aggravated.

The object of the bureau is to provide work, with suitable wages to the unemployed—to guard these helpless people against exaction, wrong and cruelty from whatever source; to open facilities for their education; to impress upon them the duties they owe to themselves and the government, that desires and aims to promote their best interests, and in general to aid them, as far as possible, for the work and responsibilities arising from their present condition.

Gen. C. B. FISK has charge of the affairs of the bureau for the States of Tennessee, Kentucky and the northern part of Alabama. He is an intelligent and capable officer, and is quite devoted to the great work intrusted to him. He has established agencies at prominent points throughout his district, and is receiving encouraging accounts from the various superintendents subject to his direction. He was requested, the other day, to visit Gen. HARDIN, a gentleman owning an immense estate about six miles from Nashville, and one of the most intelligent agriculturists in the State. His former slaves, to the number of 120, had shown signs of discontent and unwillingness to work, (they had been receiving wages the past year for their labor,) and the aid of Gen. FISK was invoked to pacificate the matter. The difficulty was found to be that the blacks had no school for their children, about sixty in number, and Gen. HARDIN was unwilling to have one established. He told Gen. FISK that he had always been opposed to educating the blacks, and was determined not to begin to do it now. Gen. FISK argued the matter in favor of the blacks so cogently, that Gen. HARDIN finally consented to have a school for their benefit, *provided* no expense connected with it should accrue to himself. This was assented to. A school-house on the estate will presently be reared. A teacher will be provided. The poor people will know something of the pleasure which education gives. The example set in this high quarter, (for HARDIN and his estate are widely known,) will operate most beneficially; and the work of educating the former bondmen, whom ignorance has helped to degrade as well as keep in subjection, will soon be vigorously prosecuted on a wide and liberal scale. The price paid by Gen. HARDIN to his laborers is $12 a month for the men, and $8 for the women, with board and quarters, and sundry patches of land for them to cultivate on their own account. Nearly all of his former slaves remain with him on these terms, showing that slavery has not embittered them toward their former master, nor freedom made them unwilling to work.

The order has come from the War Department to turn over the military railroads, branching out from here, to their proper owners, under certain necessary restrictions. These have long been conducted with signal energy and perseverance, and at an enormous cost. The two million and a half a month which they cost the government, for months during the height of the rebellion, had been steadily whittled down, since its collapse, till it reached the figure of some $400,000 to $500,000 a month. Even this amount will be lifted from the national treasury when the present order is carried out, which will be done within a few days.

I mentioned in a former letter that the McKendree Chapel, occupied for several months by a Northern preacher, sent hither by Bishop CLARK, and very slimly attended, would be filled full of hearers, whenever the people here should have the opportunity of attending the ministry of one of their own preachers. The fact is precisely as I predicted. The order came last week, from President JOHNSON, to turn over the church to its original owners, and the first service was held yesterday. Dr. BALDWIN, the former preacher, officiating as before the rebellion. The church was packed by an audience evincing every mark of satisfaction and joy at the change; and I saw many an eye stream with tears as the preacher alluded tenderly, and in no unbecoming spirit, to the people's restoration to privileges long denied them. President LINCOLN said, on one occasion, that "the government had enough work on its hands without undertaking to run the churches," and from what I have observed, I am quite convinced that only as churches here have their own selected preachers, can good to the people be secured. That the preacher be true to the government, must, of course, be inexorably demanded. Beyond this, the people must choose for themselves. A full church is more promising than an empty one. And where the preacher professes loyalty, and shows himself disposed to counsel his people to support the government, he should have every facility to the successful prosecution of his work.

The trial of the notorious CHAMP FERGUSON has reached its thirty-first day, and each day has unfolded fresh proofs of atrocities perpetrated by him enough to rank him with fiends incarnate. The evidence that any one day elicited were sufficient to consign him to the hangman. I looked in upon the military commission the other day at its long-drawn out work, and saw this man of a hundred bloody deeds. He looked a person of from 45 to 50 years old, with black hair brushed back from a rather high and receding forehead, a small dark gray eye, keen and restless, a straight and rather sharp nose, thin and closely compressed lips, and a jet black beard of a week's growth bristling over the lower part of a face, which on the whole, had the look of a reckless, defiant, dare-devil man, rather than of a particularly truculent and ferocious one. The papers here represent him to have grown feeble fast, within a few days, but his appearance did not indicate special failure in health or vigor. His trial cannot last much longer, and the result of it no one can doubt. His death will strike terror, it is hoped, into the whole gang of Confederate villains who, like him, have revelled in the sufferings and agonies of their kind.

It would never do to bid farewell, perhaps a final one, to Nashville, without visiting the home and the grave of ANDREW JACKSON. The Hermitage is twelve miles from Nashville, and reached by the Lebanon pike, running along the Cumberland, between which and the pike the estate lies. Passing over a road resembling in its hardness and smoothness a macadamized one, and through a rolling, rich and extremely beautiful country, you turn abruptly to the left into a lane leading to the house, which stands a quarter of a mile from the pike. This lane has a zig-zag rail fence on either side, covered in part with wild vines and creepers, while trees, which once formed a sightly and tasteful avenue, fringe the road now in untrimmed exuberance of boughs and branches. Fronting the house is a fine expanse of noble old forest trees, under whose shade visitors to the spot are wont to regale themselves. From the plain iron gate opening into the grounds adjoining the house, an avenue lined with pine and cedar leads to the porch. These trees are not more than three feet apart, and have been recently trimmed, and their trunks whitewashed a space of five feet from the ground. This operation has been performed on all the trees in the inclosure, mostly cedar, and standing quite thickly. The plain board fence around the grounds is also whitewashed. The house is a two-story brick edifice, with projecting wings of the same material. Between the projections and the front of the building is a portico, with six large circular wooden columns, the floor being of stone. A corresponding portico is on the back side of the building, the appearance of the whole being that of a plain, substantial and commodious house, with no pretension to showy or artistic decoration.

The hall and parlor we were permitted to see by a courteous cicerone in the person of a former slave of Gen. JACKSON, having been bought by him at the age of ten years, and lived with the General till his death. These remained precisely as they were twenty years ago. An old circular office chair of Gen. WASHINGTON stands in one corner of the hall, altered in nothing since it came into Gen. JACKSON's possession many years before his death. Plaster busts of LEWIS CASS, EDWARD LIVINGSTON and LEVI WOODBURY occupy each its plain table or stand; and, besides these, the hall had little that was noticeable. In the parlor, neatly though not elegantly furnished, was a large arm-chair, soft and luxurious, which the General himself was wont to use, especially in his declining days. A portrait taken of him a few years before his death, and said to be very admirable as a likeness, hangs near the door. Another is there of the General in his prime; one also of Mrs. JACKSON, showing her to have been a lady of comely presence, and of an intelligent, sprightly countenance. A very fine marble bust of the General is also here, and these are all the parlor contains of special interest to the visitor. Other parts of the house were not open to visitors, the family of the late ANDREW JACKSON, Jr., (*née* DONELSON,) having their dwelling there. Mr. JACKSON, the General's adopted son, lost his life about three months ago, by the accidental discharge of a gun. While crossing a fence, the piece went off as his right hand held the muzzle, the contents lacerating hand and wrist frightfully. The best medical skill did not succeed in averting the fatal effects of lockjaw, which, within a week of receiving the wound, ended his life. He is spoken of as a good neighbor and worthy man, and as one who tried to maintain a neutral position, whatever that may mean, during the rebellion. Of his sons, one, a Captain in the rebel army, fell fighting against his country at Chickamauga. The other, a Colonel in the same army till the rebellion collapsed, is now at the Hermitage with his widowed mother.

The tomb of Gen. JACKSON stands in the southeast angle of the garden, which itself adjoins the house on the eastern side. The garden, a square patch of ground containing, perhaps, a quarter of an acre, is inclosed with a rough fence of cedar rails, set upright and close together. The tomb is of the gray granite of the region, and is circular in form. Three steps lead up to a platform, from which eight plain columns arise to the height of ten feet. These support a massive canopy, surmounted by a large, dark, sombre-looking dome. Within the columns, and at the centre of the platform, stands an unadorned monument, about six feet high, and bearing no inscription. On the east and west of this are two horizontal slabs, some four by six feet in dimensions. One of them bears the simple inscription: "Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, born March 15, 1767; died June 3, 1845." The other has upon it this epitaph: "Here lie the remains of Mrs. RACHEL JACKSON, wife of President JACKSON, who died the 22d of December, 1828, aged 61." Then follow several well-timed sentences of high eulogy, proclaiming the deceased to have been a lady remarkable for her many virtues and unostentatious goodness and worth, the account closing with these words: "A being so gentle, and yet so virtuous, slander might wound, but could not dishonor. Even death, when he tore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her God." The well-known devotion of Gen. JACKSON to his wife while living, and his tenderly profound respect for her memory, are among the finest traits of his manly character.

Two smaller monuments stand close beside this of the old hero-patriot. The one has inscribed on it the names of two infant sons of ANDREW and SARAH JACKSON, and stands at the head of two small myrtle-covered mounds. The other bears the following epitaph: "In memory of R. E. W. EARL, artist—friend and companion of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, who died at the Hermitage, 16th of September, 1837." Another mound, and one newly made, lies closely adjacent to those of the children. It covers the remains of Mr. JACKSON, the father, whose melancholy death I have recounted in a former paragraph. Such is the group of persons whose remains lie interred in this interesting little cemetery.

The estate of Gen. JACKSON, at his death, consisted of 1,150 acres. Of this number 650 are now owned by a gentleman living near, who bought them of Mr. ANDREW JACKSON, Jr. The house, with the remaining 500 acres, were purchased, a year or two before the rebellion, by the State of Tennessee, and are now in its possession. During the rebellion, nothing has been done to keep house and grounds in suitable repair, the state of the times being adverse to any such attempt. The district has been one of the most guerrilla-infested regions of any in the State, though these prowling and predatory gentry have, for the most part, respected a spot sacred to all true hearts from its hallowed associations.

Tennessee may well cherish the home of her most illustrious son, and the ground where his honored remains repose. If the Union have real value in her eyes, she will ever hear his clarion voice ringing out in the ear of the nation, "the Union shall be preserved," when secession zealots and madmen were hoarsely threatening its integrity. She will see, in the late bitter rebellion, the practical working of the principles which had wrapped the land in the flames of civil war, more than thirty years ago, but for the devotion to the Union and indomitable energy of him, whose ashes she is now permitted to guard. She will see in his lofty faith, iron resolution for the right, unswerving love of country, as one and indivisible, a living example of patriotic virtue which will give her abiding strength and encouragement, to follow the only path that can make her truly great and prosperous.

C. V. S.

TOUR OF GEN. FISK.

Freedmen's Bureau—Sights and Scenes in East Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOME OF ANDREW JOHNSON,
GREENEVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

Notwithstanding the reiteration of the statement that it is, pauperism is not in the South the present condition of the negro race. If there ever was a time when we might look for it, certainly that time is the present. They compose a race even without a country. They have no leaders. They look not to their peers for justice. They are despised by those who have heretofore wronged them. The government has said to the black man, "You are free; no longer are you required to labor for nothing, and be whipped and imprisoned to boot." And the property-holding rebels, the former slaveholders, through spleen and malice aforethought, tell him to leave the premises forthwith, and hunt his own home and work; and when he presents himself for hire at the threshold of another planter, he is incontinently refused. Then would it be wonderful if, by this systematic subjection, they are compelled to idleness and degradation? The recent outrages in Southern Alabama; the whipping of negro women in this State; the robbing of them in broad daylight in the City of Knoxville—all affirm that the strong arm of the General Government, through the Freedmen's Bureau of the War Department, will be absolutely required for many long years, to insure peace and justice to the colored people of the United States. The hatred of these rebels to the presence of colored soldiers in their respective States, and their expressed desire for their removal in Virginia and Mississippi, show the tendency of the times. Gen. FISK, and other observant men here, are sure we must have a

NEGRO MILITIA.

The colored people built a little town of their own about a mile from Knoxville. It was not an unusual thing for white men to break into their houses, both by night and day, and rob them of all articles of value. The negro had no recourse in the law; his affidavit would not cause the issue of a warrant for arrest. No Grand Jury could find a true bill of indictment against any one on the colored man's testimony. Appeal was made to Gov. BROWNLOW. He told them to arm themselves and shoot the first scoundrel who attempted robbery. They did so. Several marauders were captured and severely punished. The result is gratifying; no more outrages occur. Thus it will have to be throughout the South. The

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

statistics here disclose the same strange anomaly found to exist elsewhere. As we proceed eastward, and approach the mountainous regions, there are fewer negroes, less disloyalty, and should be fewer refugees. But the records of the Knoxville *Post* show that rations were last issued as follows, viz.:

To white refugees	357
To negroes, (an old couple)	2
"Superiority" of white race	355

I want the copperheads to understand that I am as white as the whitest of their false thousands; but it is so palpable to me that the negro race is not what they represent it, and that the white race is capable of as bad a condition as the black, that I must speak sarcastically. Recently there were twenty-eight on the ration rolls here, but twenty-six have been furnished labor. Most negroes will work if directed or given opportunity; but these lazy refugee thousands will beg, steal, bushwhack or starve before they will condescend to work—all the result of the teachings of slavery, which, in the estimation of white folks, degrades labor.

Excellent colored schools are thriving at the towns of Cleveland, Athens, Loudon, Knoxville, Greeneville and Jonesboro. Seven hundred scholars are enrolled in Knoxville alone. Religious enthusiasm has got hold of the colored people here, too. A visit to the negro church on Sabbath in Knoxville convinced me of this fact. The exercises were as usual conducted in a "vigorous" manner. I think the "niggahs" "down Souf" will get the numerical superiority in the better world if "de white folks" do not exhibit less apathy in Christian progress.

GREENEVILLE

is the former home of President ANDREW JOHNSON. I visited his dwelling-house. It is a plain, two-story brick, with one story and basement L, in all, six full-size rooms, beside the cook rooms in the basement. The house has been used as hospital, cavalry headquarters, occupied by both armies. The library culled, and finally piled up in a chaotic "stack" in one corner of an unfurnished upper room. The present occupant stated that the cavalrymen would often lead their horses in at the hall entrance and out into the rear yard. The lot on which it stands is large, extending back to a clear, cool spring bursting forth from the rocky ledge, and there is where ANDREW JOHNSON obtained the rudiments of that knowledge which made him a great man. After visiting his dwelling, I proceeded to his tailor-shop, a few squares to the east, and near the edge of a small mountain-stream gurgling along in the uneven grooves of a limestone bed. The building is a little frame, standing alone, about 12 feet by 15, I should judge. On a signboard over the door, (which is in the centre flanked by two small windows,) are the simple words:

A. JOHNSON,
TAILOR.

How the heart of ambitious youth palpitates with an inexplicable "desire" to be a tailor or a rail-splitter—then a President! What a consuming Promethean fire blazes in his soul, as he contemplates ANDREW JOHNSON humming the "Song of the Shirt," while his fingers manipulated the "stitch, stitch, stitch," which brought him bread, then gazes at him, the bold patriot Senator, the "noblest Roman of them all," denouncing the treason of the Catiline DAVIS; then upon him as the Chief Executive of a great nation!

A most lovely mountain panorama is afforded us here at Greeneville. Sixteen miles distant, tower into the very skies the highest pinnacle of Iron or Smoky Range. Italia's mountain glories cannot excel this charming scenic picture. Their distance but lends an enchantment, and for twenty miles up the road toward Jonesboro, the view is grandeur itself.

Historic places crowd upon us thick and fast, all the way up this region. The notorious rebel General JOHN MORGAN, was killed in Greeneville. At Strawberry Plains two severe battles were fought, bringing a defeat first to the rebels, then to the Union troops. Near Morristown the immortal DAVY CROCKETT lived and breathed, and had his being. Everybody there, or thereabouts, are sure they're right, then go ahead! The country is beautiful, and has no superior in ability to produce fruit of all kinds, including apples, peaches, grapes, &c., except it be Western New-York.

JONESBORO

is an old town of 1,500 inhabitants. ANDREW JACKSON fought here his first duel, with Col. AVERY—"nobody hurt." Its people possess a great deal of wealth, owned many slaves, and were therefore considerably disloyal. The County Grand Jury have found true bills of indictment against forty residents for treason against the State. This question of what constitutes treason against a State, and whether it is separate and distinct from treason against the General Government, is assuming momentous proportions in Tennessee. The people declare that no Presidential pardon shall exonerate these villains from punishment.

The courts are making every attempt to bring the matter up in a legal form, and get some decision on it. In the Knoxville court, soon to convene, several cases of treason are to be called from the docket. Perhaps, some settlement of the question will be arrived at. The springing of it places the States Rights gentlemen in a most uncomfortable light. It is strictly in accordance with their notions of government to try, convict and punish for treason against a State by citizens thereof. Have they set a trap into which they stumble? Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.

We proceeded as far east as Carter's Station, at the crossing of Wautauga River. There, the bridge spanning this clear mountain stream, is of the things that were before the war, but are not since. And taking one lingering gaze of delight up to the tops of the distant North Carolina mountains, and peering even beyond to the rocky billows, which dissolve into the azure blue of the dim distance, we turn "right about face," the splendid band playing "Home, Sweet Home," and start en route for Georgia.

T.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta and what Remains of it—Destitute Condition of the People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Aug. 25, 1865.

To find a destroyed town is to follow in the wake of SHERMAN. Not that every town burned was the handiwork of Gen. SHERMAN; but that most every town visited by that gallant leader and indomitable conqueror is wholly or in part a howling wilderness, there isn't much room for doubt. Beginning SHERMAN's campaign at the Tennessee River, we find Dalton burned. Then we have Kingston, and Rome, and Marietta, and Atlanta, and all the way round to that little historic spot where JOHNSTON surrendered. The destruction of property and the universal desolation is frightful. Rome was a most lovely and enterprising village, of some two-and-a-half thousand inhabitants, with an export trade of 30,000 bales of cotton, 500,000 bushels of wheat, and 200,000 bushels of corn annually. This would now be worth nearly or quite four millions of dollars. Elegant and expensively constructed mansions were being erected in all the eligible locations, and everything seemed thriving. But the torch came, and away went in a trice all the glory of Rome, Georgia—not the Rome which sat on her seven hills and from her majestic throne ruled the world, but the happy little Rome, which sat quietly in the forks of the Coosa River, or rather nestled down between the Etowah on the left and the Oostenaula on the right.

From Kingston to Marietta, the country is most intensely interesting. We are whirled onward by the swift flying engine along the identical and triumphal pathway of SHERMAN's army. Both to the right and to the left, as far as vision extends, earthworks, rifle pits, block-houses, miniature fortifications, offensive and defensive, cover the whole ground. Inch by inch the desperate rebels contested the field, and when compelled to relinquish each consecutive hold, they did it reluctantly. Nearly every line of rifle pit is double-edged as it were—i. e. the rebs made it by digging the ditch on the proper side, and when our boys would capture it, they would dig ditches on the other side. Hence we can see that the rebels only gave way piece by piece. At Kennesaw mountain it proved impossible to dislodge them. The traitors retreated from hill to vale and vale to hill before our advancing invincible columns; but when they got aboard old Kennesaw, they had temporarily an impregnable fort. They could look down with defiant contempt on the unavailing efforts of their pursuers. Twice did the army of the Union attempt to charge up the mountain steeps and take the mountain bee-hive by assault. The bold perpendicular cliffs of craggy lime-stone said "No!" Again and again did we waste shell and shot on the bare walls of that invulnerable dwelling-house of 60,000 men. Then our right wing was extended, and pushed forward. We flanked the mountain most adroitly, and while our troops were feeling their way cautiously into Marietta, absolutely in the rear of the rebel thousands, they discovered a "mare's nest" and skedaddled. It is astonishing how rugged a country large and encumbered armies will march over. In company with a friend on the surest footed horse, I would think we had a dangerous undertaking to ascend and descend some of the mountainous scenes of the most memorable charges and assaults. Kennesaw is one of the boldest and most rugged mountain spurs in Georgia, and towers up so high as to be shorn of vegetation. 'Twas up in the crevices and ravines, and behind natural and artificial obstructions, that JOHNSTON's forces lay for days—up in the clouds, defying our constant though fruitless assaults.

Marietta is a first-class bulk of débris—*was* a first-class and prosperous city, prior to the ruthless ravages of rebellion. Twenty squares of two, three and four-story brick business houses were swept away in a few short hours of conflagration. Very little, if any, money is in the hands of the property-owners, and inasmuch as no Northern or Yankee capital has yet reached this place, the work of "reconstruction" has not begun. I am satisfied that the reconstruction which the country, and especially the South, most requires, is that of her towns, railways, dwellings, fences, mills and business. Add to all these the requisite intelligence to make a loyal and liberty-loving populace, then her political reconstruction could begin and progress advantageously to the country. Thousands upon thousands of the people of Northern Georgia are without homes, houses, clothing, food or money. Through a well-cleared and formerly thickly-settled country we may now ride for twenty miles and not see a half dozen dwellings. But everywhere in view stand chimneys, *solus*. Many of the whites went South or North, but many of them, like most of the negroes, remain. In Marietta, thousands were eking out their existence in filthy camps, and many families of twelve to fifteen are living in box cars furnished by the government. But here at Atlanta is where we see the myriad homeless ones, of all colors and complexions. It does not seem that the Freedmen's Bureau has any representative here. Some Col., Major or Capt. Somebody is running around over the State "lecturing" to the negroes. That's not it. Lecturing won't get them "frocks for the baby," nor bread for the baby-mouth. WORK AND PAY! That is the way to do it. Gen. Prince SALM SALM (or Prince Slam Band, as the boys say) is the commandant of the post here, and he coincides with me in my views as to this lecturing the negroes. He says we want a practical man, who knows the wants of the negroes. The Prince has reason to be a "happy man," and to thank Gen. SICKLES for his joy. To the General he owes the introduction of his beautiful and accomplished wife, whom, perhaps, he never would have met but for Gen. S. You will pardon this digression to compliment the beauty and worth of one so charming and meritorious.

The destruction of property here is appalling. At least sixty squares of business houses and dwellings were razed to the earth by ball and shell and flame. The great work of resuscitation goes on vigorously, however. Northern capital has flown in, and Northern impetus came along with it. Thousands of laborers, white and black, are clearing away the heaps of rubbish, tearing down the tottering pieces of walls and filling the streets everywhere with the débris. Then hundreds of buildings are going up. All this gives a life to this town which argues well its future.

THE FREEDMEN

are flocking into Atlanta from the whole country contiguous. They tell frightful tales of ill treatment by their former masters, and many of them show the bloody marks of their abuse. The small cereals are harvested; the hay is ricked; and the corn is "laid by." The farmer's working season is about over; and now that the negroes must eat though their work is not profitable, the chivalry kick them off their plantations, and tell them return at the peril of their lives. Sometimes they are badly beaten before they flee to this post. And thus these amnestied and pardoned scoundrels return to their allegiance to law and order, good government and the purified Union! Ah! how sad the condition of society in many localities South! Just this moment my attention was called to the fact that across the street, in a most public part of the city, near the depot, on a square from which the houses were burned, within thirty yards of the car in which I sit writing, there is a deceased negro. He is uncovered, in the hot sun, and has lain there for twenty-four hours. "How was he killed?" we asked. No one knew. 'Twas *said* he was killed in a gambling row. A policeman had walked a mile and a half to tell a colored man that "a dead nigger had been found over by the Chattanooga depot." The policeman swore that it wasn't his place to bury "niggahs;" and there the unfortunate man lies. I cannot understand how civilized human beings can become, through a simple prejudice, so wholly devoid of those traits which come more from instinctive decency than education. Yet these people are asked to send members to our great Congress!

T.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Freedmen on the Carolina Coast—Black Refugees of Sherman's Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RED-HOUSE, Monday, Aug. 14, 1865.

There is certainly nothing more thoroughly established concerning the black man in these parts than his capacity to improve, both morally and physically, and that rapidly, if he has the conditions necessary to all human improvements equally maintained. Allow me to refer to my own experience. The plantation on which I reside has been a sort of hive from which year by year a swarm has gone out while others have taken their places. The old Red-house people proper, whom I took in charge in the Spring of '63, and who were the slaves on the place, were demoralized and ugly when they came under my care. By kind and reasonable treatment, and firmness of discipline, and proper encourgement, they grew rapidly, so that in the coming Winter they migrated on to land of their own, purchased by a fund commonly contributed, divided their land without a quarrel, peaceably built their own houses, and established themselves each under his own vine and fig-tree, and all went to work, and are at work still, supporting themselves and maintaining peace and good order. The events of the war brought several families on to the place from Edisto, who last season worked faithfully and laboriously, the Fall finding good clean crops, and a harvest which sufficed them for the year and enabled them to sell besides. They, too, responded pleasantly to moral culture, and when their old home was opened up in the Spring of this year, they barreled their corn, boxed their potatoes and peanuts and rice, &c., caged their fowls, and returned as respectable, self-sustaining people, have taken their forty-acre lots on their old plantation and put in their crops. None of these people left debts behind which they have not returned and paid, with the ordinary exceptions. In February, then, my place was as it were deserted. Then came the famous and ever-to-be-remembered hegira of SHERMAN's refugees. SHERMAN seemed to be a sort of second god of a fighter to them.

Into Beaufort they came from all directions, of all colors and sizes and sexes, with dogs and without dogs, with bundles on the back and bundles on the head, with truck in carts and on mules' and horses' backs, and without truck, and invariably *populous*—rendering real and practical that famous ditty:

> "Hark! hark! hear the dogs bark!
> The beggars are coming to town,
> Some in rags, and some in shags,
> And some in"—

Yes, in *velvet gowns;* for what was left by the running of their masters they took, and often I have seen them laboring into town in rich, bedrabbled dresses. Beaufort was their Mecca, and their shrine the office of the General Superintendent of Freedmen, who at this period worked eight days a week, besides Sundays—patiently, beneficently labored.

There was no let-up to the crowd of way-worn, haggard, hungry negroes from morning till night. *Food* was the first cry, and *clothes* was the next. Then they must needs hunt up a place to work, or government would cease all assistance. So a crowd of Georgia and South Carolina people found their way to my place. And such a set! A regular hodge-podge. One was such a cripple that for speed he would go on all-fours, and such a thief at that, and so difficult to catch, that one of the refugees who knew his character carried him to Beaufort, and failed to call for him on his return. Another soon commenced on my chickens. I waited until I could be sure of my game, and pounced upon her. She was very pious and innocent about it, but concluded to take my advice and leave. After her departure, feathers enough were found under her cabin floor to make a small feather bed. Another was so intolerably lazy that she put in cotton enough just to secure food for a couple of months under the contract, and no provision crop whatever. I waited till she twice broke her contract, and then cleared her out—and so forth. This sifting process went on until I have left me of the refugees, eight very tolerable families of laborers, of whom five are first-rate. They have grown immensely since they first came here, and if allowed, will make thrifty people.

But how different they are from these sea-coast people. They can scarcely understand the conversation of these people. They are more intelligent and manly, more developed, and black enough, too, to satisfy the most fastidious. They are more lively and playful, and talk and act more like white people. They are men who, with a very little instruction, would know well what to do with a vote. The reason of the difference is, that here the blacks of South Carolina have been segregated on large plantations with but few owners, the masters spending most of their time in Charleston, Beaufort or abroad, leaving an overseer or a driver to care for them. Consequently they saw but little of white people, and associated with them less, their own habits and customs reacted upon themselves, they became steeped in ignorance and degradation, and their language is almost unintelligible. I think some time I will collect some of their peculiar expressions and send them on for your amusement. It would be interesting.

Well, these people are determined to *swarm* this Fall or Winter, and then who shall I have next? But one thing is quite settled, that with kind, firm treatment, any of these negroes can be improved so as to be self-sustaining in a very short time, and the proportion of worthless ones sifted out is very small. But you must be sure and sift those out, or they will certainly demoralize the rest. I have one plantation on my hands now where I was unable, from want of time and from being misled by their apparent industry, to carry out this sifting process, and as a consequence, about one-half of the refugees there are a quarrelsome, vagabond set, capable of being reclaimed, but at vastly more cost than was necessary to put them in proper train at the outset. So far as these islands are concerned, it is no longer a question as to whether the negro will take care of himself. Many of them are already producing more than they use, and the next question is, will they spend their surplus funds judiciously? A question of vast importance, and much more doubtful than the other; for to be able to accumulate, is necessary to real thrift. One simple fact sets at rest the accusation that they are a set of thieves and liars, viz.: that they in general live peaceably together, as no thieves could.

What endangers these negroes more than anything else is the *villainy* of white people. You go into Beaufort and you shall find a large proportion, perhaps a majority of the girls and young women, either *kept* or *common*. For a plantation girl to go to Beaufort and stay six months is almost sure ruin. If you hear a man cursing the race as a lying, thieving, licentious race, you may be almost sure that he is paying money to a black woman. Now it is whites that are to blame for this terrible wickedness. There are men here so base as to curse these people with all the epithets known to Billingsgate, and talk loftily about miscegenation and association with "the nigger," and yet these same creatures will live with black women as their wives in every sense but the honorable one; and that, too, when they have a wife and children at home, and at the same time talk about the degradation and worthlessness of "the nigger!" I am talking about what I know. From officers down, half of Beaufort, civilians and all, are corrupt with this infernal lust for black women, and then brawl it about how licentious they are. Is it not so on the plantations? *No, Sir.* Not unless one of these scamps with hearts as black as the people comes among them. Their habit of living is loose, as is the habit of the slave. But they are not licentious; they do not take hire, and, as a general rule, if a child results, they come together as husband and wife. I speak from my own experience. They are easily led astray. A young woman of any color or condition, naturally is pleased with the attentions of a superior person of the other sex. Hence an ignorant, simple-minded slave girl is doubtless entirely within the power of a white man; and men with heartless instincts will use this power to the destruction of the girl, and then cry down the race.

I exceedingly regret the necessity of the presence of troops throughout the South; but, since they must be there, it is of the *highest importance* that the people be prevented from congregating at military posts or centres of population. In this and in their loose ideas of the necessity of marriage, lies a danger of appalling magnitude to the freedman; and it requires the promptest measures to check the evil. The truth concerning the matter in all its fearful bearings is gradually working its way into the negro mind, and on the plantations, at least, they are slowly but steadily responding to the necessities of the situation. The constant presence among them of white families of sterling worth, of disinterested motives, of self-sacrificing spirit, and of liberal but exacting moral sympathies, desirous to labor for others with patient benevolence, is of the utmost importance to the healthy growth of freed people. No man could so faithfully and effectually carry out a missionary Christian spirit as to plant himself among them for their advancement, to restrain, to advise, to counsel, and to encourage both by word and deed.

A. H. S.

—JAMES T. NORTON, Esq., editor of the Livingston *Republican*, died at his residence in Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday of last week. Mr. NORTON has been connected with the *Republican* for about fifteen years, and has maintained an excellent standing in the community for business integrity and high moral character. He has twice filled the office of Treasurer of Livingston County. He leaves a widow and several children.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 1, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	120	450	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	105¼	100	do ......2d call	[illegible]
129,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	107	200	Erie Railway...s10	[illegible]
22,500	do	106⅞	100	do	[illegible]
5,500	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107½	200	do s5	[illegible]
5,000	do	107¼	200	do s30	[illegible]
5,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C.		400	do ......2d call	[illegible]
	ex-int	94¼	100	do	[illegible]
4,500	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		500	Hud. Riv. R.	110
	First Series	99⅝	700	Reading R.	[illegible]
12,000	do..Sec. Ser..	99⅝	1500	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	99⅝	200	do b10	107
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J.		200	do b30	107
	Issue	78	200	do s30	[illegible]
4,000	North Car. 6s	71¾	800	do ......2d call	[illegible]
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	200	Mich. Cen. R.	108
100,000	do	26¼	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
10,000	do	26¾	500	do	[illegible]
180,000	do	27	400	do s10	[illegible]
20,000	do ......2d call	27¾	100	do ......2d call	[illegible]
215,000	do	27⅜	20	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
1,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	100	700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]
1,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	103	100	do	[illegible]
20	Metropolitan Bank	116½	200	do s15	72
95	Park Bank	140	600	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	West. U. Teleg'h	70	100	do s10	[illegible]
100	Canton Co.	39¼	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
200	do ......2d call	40½	200	do	[illegible]
200	do	40	200	Cleve. & Tol.	102
200	do	40¼	300	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
500	Cumb. Coal Pr.	43¼	100	do b30	[illegible]
600	Quick. Min. Co.	53½	6	Chi., Bur. & Q.	112
100	do ......2d call	53½	300	Mil. & P. du C.	49
400	Mariposa M. Co.	12	45	Pitts., F. W. & C.	[illegible]
100	do	12¾	150	do	97¾
250	do	12⅝	100	do s30	97¾
100	At. Mail St. Co.	147	50	Alt. & T. H. R.	[illegible]
200	do	148	50	Alton & T. H. Pr.	[illegible]
100	Bruns. Land Co.	9	25	Mil. & P. D. C. 2d P.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106⅞	20	Erie R.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107¼	100	do s20	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	94⅜	100	do	[illegible]
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	Hudson Riv. R.	[illegible]
	Second Ser.	99⅝	600	Reading R.	[illegible]
1,000	Tenn. 6s	75	200	do s30	[illegible]
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¾	100	do s30	[illegible]
30,000	do	27⅞	400	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
30,000	do	28	500	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
300	Canton Co.	40¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	Mar. Min. Co.	13¼	200	do	[illegible]
100	do	13	400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
100	Quick. Min. Co.	53½	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
300	N. Y. Cen.	93	800	do	[illegible]
100	Alton & T. H.	38½	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	[illegible]
500	P., Ft. W. & C.	97¾			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100	Mich. Cen. R....b3	[illegible]
	Old Issue	106⅞	400	Mich. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	95	100	do s3	[illegible]
10,000	Amer. Gold....s3	144¾	1000	do b3	[illegible]
35,000	do	144¾	200	do s3	[illegible]
10,000	do s3	144⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. s30	[illegible]
10,000	do c	144¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts....b3	[illegible]
300	New-York Cen...s3	93	200	do	[illegible]
100	do	93¼	200	do	[illegible]
100	Erie R. s3	86⅞	200	do c	[illegible]
600	do	86½	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr....b30	[illegible]
100	Hud. Riv. R....b3	110	200	do s30	[illegible]
700	Reading R. s3	106¼	200	do s3	[illegible]
200	do s30	106⅜	100	T. H. & Alt. R. ...s10	[illegible]
700	do b3	106⅜	100,000	O. & M. Cer...b3	28
200	do s3	106⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]
700	do b3	107	100	Mariposa M. Co.	13

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	27¼	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	[illegible]
5,000	do	27⅜	100	do b3	[illegible]
60,000	do	27⅜	700	do s3	[illegible]
10,000	do b10	27⅜	200	do b10	[illegible]
40,000	do b10	27⅞	700	do	[illegible]
100	Erie R.	86⅝	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C..s3	49
700	do s3	86⅜	100	do	49¼
500	do s3	86¼	100	do b3	49¼
400	Reading R.	106⅜	400	do b3	49¼
200	do b3	106⅜	100	do	49¼
200	do c	106⅝	200	T. H. & Alt. R.	39
600	do b5	106⅝	500	do s3	39
200	do b3	106¾	200	Canton Co.	41¾
200	Mich. Cen.	108½	400	do	41
100	do s3	108⅝	200	do	41¼
200	M. S. & N. I. R...b3	65¾	100	do	41¼
300	do	65⅜	100	Cum. Coal Co....s3	43¾
100	do b10	65⅜	300	do	43¼
200	Cleve. & Pitts.	72⅜	300	do	43¼
1400	do	72½	100	do b3	43⅜
200	do b3	72½	100	do	41¾
800	do	72⅜	500	Quick. Min. Co.	53
400	do b3	72⅜	100	do s3	53
100	do	72⅝	200	Mariposa M. Co.	13
100	Chi. & R. I. s3	108⅜	200	do	13¼
300	Chi. & N. W.	28⅜	700	do	13¼
200	Cleve. & Tol.	102	300	do	13¼
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	97½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C..		500	Cleve. & Pitts....s5	72¾
	Old Issue	106⅞	200	do	72½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		100	do	72⅜
	New Issue	105	200	do s3	72⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer...b3	28	500	Chic. & R. I. b3	109
10,000	do	27⅞	100	do s3	109
10,000	do b3	27⅞	500	Chi. & N. W.	29
30,000	do s3	27⅞	100	do s5	29
10,000	do	27⅞	100	do b3	29¼
10,000	do	27¾	100	do	29¼
5,000	do	27½	200	do s3	29
200	N. Y. Cen. R.....s4	92⅞	100	do	29¼
400	do	92⅞	900	Chic. & N. W. Pr. b3	63¾
100	do	92⅞	600	do	63⅞
100	do b30	93	700	do s3	63⅞
2300	Erie Railroad	86⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97¾
200	do b5	86⅞	300	Mil. & P. du C.	49¼
100	do b30	86⅞	100	T. H. & Alt. R.	39¾
300	do s30	86	100	do s3	39¼
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109⅝	100	do	39
100	Reading R. b3	106⅜	200	do b5	38¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I.	65⅝	200	do	38
1000	do	65⅞	300	Canton Co.	40¾
200	do s3	65⅝	700	Cum. Coal.	43¾
100	Mich. Cen. R.	110	300	do s3	43¼
100	do b10	110¼	700	do	43¼
100	Mar. M. Co.	12⅞	100	do b10	43⅜
300	do	13	300	Quick. Min. Co..s3	53

FRIDAY, Sept. 1—P. M.

The price of Gold was ¼ to ½ per cent. firmer than on Thursday this forenoon, but soon returned to 144⅜@⅝ ℘ cent. The Treasury Office began to pay out the Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan to-day. The amount to be paid at New-York is about $2,100,000; at all other points $2,250,000. The payments to-day are somewhat in excess of the Gold Customs of the day, and this will probably continue to be the case for two or three days in the early part of the month. But these disbursements make very little impression on the large stock of Gold in the Treasury, and scarcely serve to qualify the continued demand to pay Customs. We shall not be surprised, therefore, if the Government should resume, in a gradual way, the sales of Gold in the open market, as no further Gold Interest payments mature until the 1st of November, and the September Customs promise promise to reach about ten millions of dollars, or an average of nearly five hundred thousand dollars for each business day. We had not estimated for so large a total until the experience of August and the information we derive from some of the Import trade as to the amount of Goods yet to come forward for the Fall business, induced the present revised calculation. Exchange for Saturday's mail shows rather more steadiness than for the packet of Wednesday last, and the quotation for Bank and Bankers' bills on London range from 109¼ to 109½, the last being an extreme figure. Money is fairly employed to-day at 5 ⅌ cent. on call to the Brokers, and 6½@7½ ⅌ cent. on good paper, 60 days to 4 months.

The new month opens on a somewhat increased movement at the Stock Exchange. The signs of speculation to-day were not generally of a decided character, but several special demands were shown, prominent among which was the purchase of over half a million of Ohio and Mississippi Railway Certificates at 26@27½@28 ⅌ cent., on the impression that the property will soon be withdrawn from the Receivership and the Certificates converted into Common Stock, the interest which they now partially represent in both the Eastern and Western division. It is also thought that a close alliance if not a consolidation of interests will soon be had with the Atlantic and Great Western Company, whose work already extends from Salamanca on the Erie line to the City of Cincinnati. There was also a free demand for Philadelphia and Reading Stock on the extraordinary Coal tonnage of 87,400 tons over the Road this week, the heaviest by 4 or 5,000 tons ever known in its history. New-York Central, Hudson and the Western Roads were generally firm. Erie somewhat tame. The Government list was firm, and a good business done in nearly all the Gold bearing Stocks both at the Exchange and on Wall street. The 10-20s were sold to-day ex September coupon.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday afternoon. The Railway speculatives firm. Gold a fraction down:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	98	*96¾	N. West Pref.	63¾	63¾
U. S. 5-20s	106⅞	107	Rock Island	108¾	108⅞
U. S. 7-30s	99⅝	99⅜	Fort Wayne	97½	97½
N. Y. Central	93⅞	92⅞	Cumb'land Coal	43¾	43½
Erie	86½	86⅞	Quicksilver	52½	53
Hudson	109⅞	109¾	Mariposa	11⅞	12½
Reading	105⅞	106⅝	Canton	39	40½
Mich. Southern	65½	65⅞	Atlantic Mail	148	148
Illinois Central	124⅝	124¾	Brunswick	10	9½
Pittsburgh	72⅞	72¾	Ohio Certificates	25⅞	27⅛
Northwest	28⅝	28⅜	American Gold	144⅞	144⅞

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	120	Hanover	105
Merchants'	108	Irving	108
America	128	Metropolitan	116
Phenix	95	People's	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	99½	Grocers'	115
State of New-York	112	Shoe & Leather	99
Commerce	105	Corn Exchange	106
Mechanics' Bk'g. As.	99	St. Nicholas	95
Broadway	150	Importers' & Traders'	89
Mercantile	126	Park	140
American Exchange	115	Central National	105
Pacific	155	First National	205
Chatham	130	Fourth National	95
Bank of the Republic	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	74
Erie 1st M., x div. '68	102	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds.	60
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	93¾	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M, '77	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	102	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	104
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	103
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	35
M. S. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	90	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	96	Chi. & Alton Income	85
Alton and T. H. 1st m	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor.	75
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70	Marietta & C. 1st M.	75
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103½		

A general meeting of the creditors of Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & Co. was held to-day, at their late office in Exchange-place, when the statement of the affairs of the house resulted less favorably than was anticipated from current rumor last week. The cash means to be disbursed at once is equal to 50 cents on the dollar, and the contingent extra dividend proposed to be paid in twelve months is only 10 cents, making altogether 60 cents on about four millions of indebtedness. It is thought that most of the creditors will promptly accept this settlement, to save litigation and the expenses (and possible depreciation of securities) of a prolonged trusteeship. One of the creditor Banks in Hartford, whose President supposed his balance with the house here to be about $300,000, finds the Cashier of the Bank a defaulter for $200,000, and the New-York balance only $100,000. The wrong doing had been systematically concealed by false representations on the books of the Bank of the undrawn balance in New-York.

Mr. GEORGE PHIPPS, of the well-known firm of GENTIL & PHIPPS, No. 11 Broad-street, has been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board, and the house will hereafter divide their attention between Gold and Government and other Stocks. See card.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,634,422 42, including for Customs, $378,000; payments, $4,888,513 47; on account of Loan, $339,000; balance, $60,099,559 16.

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,391,411, against $1,466,359 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	2,778	$1,141,600	350	$139,941	969	$326,129
Man. of Cotton	1,190	360,596	56	17,790	113	35,316
Man. of Silk	575	643,121	68	116,223	62	87,752
Man. of Flax	800	224,902	224	61,126	324	68,904
Miscellaneous	290	109,882	49	18,230	62	18,317
Total	5,633	$2,480,101	747	$353,310	1,530	$536,418
		353,310				2,480,101
Total entered		$2,833,411	Total marketed			$3,016,529

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Perſons Opening Accounts may Depoſit and Draw as they pleaſe, the ſame as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Intereſt on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchaſe or Sale of the various iſſues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the uſual commiſſion.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 1, 1865.

ASHES—Have been inactive and depressed at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been in moderate demand, at 48c.@50c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in fair request and buoyant in price.

COFFEE—Is in more request at full prices, including Java at 26c.@26½c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 23c. ⅌ lb. in gold.

COTTON—Has been in improved demand, at uniform rates; Middlings close at 43c.@44c. ⅌ lb. Sales since our last, 2,650 bales.

EGGS—Are coming in more freely, and prices are lower. The arrivals of Western and Canada the past week have been in very bad order; in fact, some barrels were entirely worthless. Our quotations are for actual count of sound Eggs: State and Jersey, 27c.@28c.; Ordinary Western, 25c.@26c.; Western, by Express, 26c.@27c.; Canada, 26c.@27c., ⅌ dozen.

FEATHERS—Have been in demand and firm.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened with rather more activity at firmer prices, but closed again in favor of purchasers. Sales since our last amount to 11,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 60@$7 30; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 35@$8, chiefly at $7 40@$7 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 65@$8 90 ⅌ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 60	@$7 30
Extra State	7 35	@ 8 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 50	@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 65	@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 90	@11 00
Extra Genesee	8 00	@10 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 50	@14 00

Southern Flour is very quiet at drooping prices. Sales since our last 650 bbls., at $9 20@$10 50 for poor to good, and $10 35@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand and steady. Sales 350 bbls. Extra at $7 50@$10 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is very dull, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 15 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $5 for Western, $5 15 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

FRUIT—A good demand prevails for foreign at very firm prices. The inquiry for domestic is active. The receipts of Apples are light, and prices are firm. Pears are scarce, Bartletts being the only kind arriving in any quantity. Peaches are beginning to tend upward, the height of the season having passed: Apples, Summer Pippins, $4@$6; Apples, Early Western, $5@$7; Pears, Bartletts, $15@$20; Pears, Bell, $8@$10; Pears, Sickle, $12@15; Pears, Duchess de Angoleme, $8@$15; Pears, Louise Don de Jersey, $8 @$15 ⅌ bbl.; Peaches, Delaware, $1 50@$3; Peaches, Jersey, ⅌ basket, $1@$2 50; Watermelons, ⅌ 100, $15@$40; Mush Melons, $2@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.; Plums, Blue Gages, $15@$20; Plums, Green Gages, $15@$20 ⅌ bbl.; Grapes, Isabella, 8c.@15c.; Grapes, Concord, 10c.@20c.; Grapes, Hothouse, 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb. There is very little movement in the market for Dried Apples, in consequence of the small stock of good lots offering. Other varieties are nominal: Dried Apples, Sliced State, 10c.@10½c.; Peaches, New State, 35c.@36c.; Peaches, Unpealed, 23c.@25c.; Peaches, Western, Peeled, 29c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand at about former prices. Winter has been partially neglected. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels, including Amber Wisconsin at $1 54@$1 55; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 53, and Amber State on private terms. Corn has been less active, and quoted down 1c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 75,000 bushels at 85c.@90c. for unsound, and 91½c.@94c. for ordinary to very choice sound mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. Western Oats have been depressed to 56c. @57c., ⅌ bushel, closing tamely. Rye continues inactive and unsettled. Beans have been in more active demand, and prices are higher. The stock of good sound quality in the market is small, and such are held above our rates. We quote: New Marrows, $1 90@$2; New Kidneys, $1 80@$2; New Mediums, $1 50@$1 75; Mixed Lots, $1 10 @$1 25; Peas, Canada, $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 29, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has advanced about 50c. ⅌ bbl. during the week, but closes rather quiet. Freights to New-York, by propeller and rail, $1 ⅌ bbl. To Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, $1@$1 10. To Buffalo, by propeller, 45c. Receipts for week, 6,940 bbls. Shipments for week, 8,078 bbls. The Wheat market during the past week has been marked by much excitement, and by higher prices than have ruled since last Winter. The stock having been materially reduced by shipments, principally on orders from New-York, Ohio and Indiana millers, prices continued to advance under a strong speculative feeling until yesterday morning, when, on receipt of the *City of Washington's* Liverpool advices of 17th inst., $1 45 was reached for No. 1. Since then, however, there has been a decided reaction, caused partly by later advices from England reporting more favorable weather, and the market this noon closes 11c. below the highest point. Large sales of No. 1 for September have been made at 5c.@10c. below prices ruling for present delivery, but sellers are making less difference at the close. The receipts still continue to be almost altogether from the old crop, but as threshing has now pretty generally commenced in this State, larger arrivals of new Wheat may very soon be expected. The weather during most of the week has been dry and clear. A heavy rain, however, fell yesterday. The stock of Wheat in store was reported yesterday as 181,000 bushels. Lake freights have advanced to 9c.@9½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 13c@14c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ⅌ bushel storage, at $1 34; No. 2 at $1 27. Receipts of Wheat for past week 202,603 bushels, against 88,617 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 258,251 bushels, as follows: 138,400 bushels to Buffalo, 45,800 bushels to Oswego, 45,674 bushels to Canada, and 28,377 to other ports. Considerable of the clearances to Canada are in transit, via Welland Railway, to Oswego. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up as follows: 1,604,258 bushels to Buffalo, 637,592 bushels to Oswego, 186,826 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 1,430,923 bushels to Canada, and 116,002 bushels to other ports. Total, 4,120,757 bushels, against 7,230,703 bushels during same time last year. New Oats have begun to arrive, and are in good demand at 35c. for No. 1, and 33c. for No. 2. Receipts for week, 15,590 bushels.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Sept. 1, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	144¾
Superfine Flour ⅌ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 60@ 7 30
Extra State Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 00@10 40	7 35@ 8 00
Extra Western Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 10@15 00	7 50@14 00
Extra Canada Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 90@12 00	7 30@10 75
Southern Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 60@15 00	9 20@14 00
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 15
Corn Meal, ⅌ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	5 00@ 5 60
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	2 15@ 2 42
Red and Amb. Wheat, ⅌ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 48@ 2 12
Corn, ⅌ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	85@ 94
Rye, ⅌ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	1 00@ 1 08
Barley, ⅌ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ⅌ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	50@ 57

HAY—Continues in good request at buoyant prices, ranging from 70c.@90c. for old, and 60c.@80c. for new, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, at 18c.@50c. for inferior to fancy one-year old, and 40c.@60c. for new, ⅌ lb. The Albany *Journal*, of the 30th, says: "The 'lice' have played the mischief with the hops in Otsego County. In many sections the crop will not be more than one-fourth the average. Large yields on the line of the Susquehanna Railroad are entirely destroyed by the devastating insect—the vines looking wilted, and the leaves having a black and blasted appearance."

HIDES—Have been more inquired for, and held very firmly.

LEATHER—Has been in more demand, and prices have favored sellers.

LIME—Has been in request at full rates.

MOLASSES—Has been more sought after, including Porto Rico, within a range of from 65c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ gallon; and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in good demand at advancing prices, including Crude Whale at $1 60@$1 70; Bleached do. at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at $2 10@$2 15; Linseed at $1 44@$1 46; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Grease Oil at $1 35@$1 45 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in request and held with more firmness, at 31½c.@33c for Crude; 52c.@55c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@73c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The receipts of Irish Potatoes continue large, and prices remain low, notwithstanding the many reports of "Potato rot" from different parts of the country. Sweet are in good supply and lower. We quote: New Potatoes, Mercers, $2@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$1 75; Buckeyes, $1 50@$1 75; Dyckman, $1 50@$1 75; Sweet Potatoes, $4@$5 ⅌ bbl. Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl., $1 75@$2; Cabbage, New, ⅌ 100, $3@$6; Turnips, New, White, ⅌ bbl., 50c.@$1; Turnips, Russia, New, ⅌ bbl., 50c.@$1; Cucumbers, ⅌ bbl., 50c.@$1; Tomatoes, New-Jersey, ⅌ basket, 30c.@35c.; Marrow Squash, ⅌ bbl., 75c.@$1; Green Corn, ⅌ 100, $1@$1 25; Citron, ⅌ bbl., $1@$1 50.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered and in less demand, at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $29 75@$30 37½, closing at $30 cash, for New Mess; $29 50@$30 for 1863-4 Mess; $27 25@$28 for Prime Mess; $30 for Thin Mess; $23 75@$24 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller and buyer's options, at $30@$30 50 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoul-

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Sept. 1, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	144¾
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$29 50 @$30 37½
Prime Pork, ⅌ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	23 75 @ 24 00
Hams, ⅌ lb	19 @ 23	19 @ 23
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	17½@ 18	*14½@ 16½
Bacon, ⅌ lb	20½@ 26	17 @ 18½
Plain Mess Bf., ⅌ bl	19 00 @ 22 00	8 00 @ 12 00
Lard, ⅌ lb	20 @ 24½	19½@ 25
State Butter, ⅌ lb	46 @ 60	31½@ 45
Cheese, ⅌ lb	15 @ 24	10½@ 16¾

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn:

	Sept. 1, 1864.	Aug. 1, 1865.	Sept. 1, 1865.
Pork, bbls	164,514	85,020	89,405
Beef, bbls	32,885	62,556	53,593

RICE—Has been in demand at former prices.

SALT—Has been moderately inquired for, and quoted firm.

SEEDS—Have been sparingly purchased, including rough Flax at $2 60@$2 75, and Timothy at $4 65@$5 35 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in demand, and quoted very firm.

SPICES—Have been in fair request and tending upward.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand at buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 970 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12c.@14c.; 1,150 bxs. Havana, part at 12½c.@16½c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 15½c.@20½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been active and higher. Sales 285,000 lbs., at 14½c.@15½c., the latter an extreme; 27,000 lbs. Grease, at 15½c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in good request, and very stiffly held.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand and buoyant. ders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams; sales equal to 350 pkgs. Bacon is neglected. Lard is inactive yet steady; sales 800 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@25c., the latter rate for choice ⅌ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $10 50@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 700 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet. Butter is in good demand at 31½c.@37½c. for poor to good, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 23c.@31c. for Western ⅌ lb. Cheese is in better request at 10½c.@16¾c. for poor to very choice, ⅌ lb. We quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40 @45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40 @45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	34 @36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	32 @34
Welch tubs—first quality	33 @35
Welch tubs—second quality	31½@32½
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	35 @38
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	33 @36
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	30 @31
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	27 @29
Grease Butter—original packages	15 @16
Western—light-colored	25 @26
Western—common	23 @29

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	16¼@16¾
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15¾@16
Farm Dairies—first quality	15½@16
Farm Dairies—second quality	14 @15
Farm Dairies—common	12 @13
Orange County—flat skimmed	10 @12

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in August.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total.
Stock Aug. 1, 1865—hhds.	23,928	884	11	18	24,841
Received since	8,092	1,010	6	..	9,108
Total	32,020	1,894	17	18	33,949
Delivered since	5,580	577	..	..	6,157
Stock Sept. 1, 1865—hhds.	26,440	1,317	17	18	27,792
Stock Sept. 1, 1864	27,469	1	14	9	27,493

WHISKY—Sales to-day 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $2 24½ for State, and $2 25 for Western, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, and somewhat nominal. For London, there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl. For Liverpool, a bark from Savannah, with Timber, at 50s.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON 1ST SEPTEMBER AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Consisting of
INFANTS' ROBES AND SLIPS, LONG AND SHORT,
CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SKIRTS,
EMBROIDERED BLANKETS AND JOSEYS,
NIGHT DRESSES AND WRAPPERS,
MERINO CLOAKS AND SHOES,
LACE CAPS AND BONNETS,
SHIRTS AND BASKETS.
GIRLS' POPLIN AND MERINO SKIRTS,
SILK AND MERINO DRESSES,
CAMBRIC AND NAINSOOK WAISTS,
AND APRONS.
BOYS' SKIRTS AND JACKETS,
PANTS AND BLOUSES,
PANTS, JACKETS AND PALETOTS.
ALSO,
LINEN SHIRT WAISTS, PUFFED AND PLAIN,
AND MERINO AND POPLIN COATS AND CAPES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

LINEN GOODS.

LINENS A SPECIALTY.
MILLIKEN & CO., deal exclusively in
LINEN GOODS, and as a consequence,
can offer a very complete assortment
of everything in the Linen line.
Every article sold warranted pure linen.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.

Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY, new and second-hand pianos. A new 7-octave, city make, for $250.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A FURNISHED THIRD-FLOOR front-room, with board, for a gentleman and wife; partial board for the gentleman; location central; modern improvements; parties of sociable disposition only need address HOME, Box No. 162 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO gentlemen only, three double and one small single room without board or with breakfast and tea; location near principal hotels, and neighborhood unexceptionable; best references must be furnished. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BY A gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are no other boarders preferred; best of reference given; terms moderate. Address W. W. G., Box No. 4,137 Post-office.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 85 East 4th-st.; reference required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, in a plain American family; one room, two beds, plain fare, and terms very moderate; permanent if suited. Address B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, INFANT and nurse, at Paterson, Yonkers, Fishkill or Flushing. Board must be superior and family private. Address J. H. K. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

MEETINGS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE—A regular meeting of this committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.

HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHARLES H. HALL. }

COAL.

KNICKERBOCKER ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY.

Offices, No. 416 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

We are now delivering our superior Lehigh coal to stockholders at $6 50 per ton, screened.

MACHINERY.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp ow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

DERRICK WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND-hand derrick that will raise five tons wanted. Address Box No. 1,602 Post-office.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.

I INSERT THIS ADVERTISEMENT for the purpose of expressing my most sincere thanks to Dr. HENRY A. DANIELS, of No. 2 Union-square, for saving the life of my son, William Wells, by removing a congenital difficulty that interfered with urination. The child is two years old, and had been troubled from birth. His life was quite despaired of when he was operated on by the Doctor.
EMILY WELLS,
No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of 2d-av., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING Sept. 3, at 10 A. M., by Rev. ISAAC SANFORD, of New-York; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. G. WATERBURY, of the New-York East Conference. The sacrament and monthly sermon to young people is postponed in consequence of the absence of the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcomed.

REOPENING.—THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) having been frescoed and thoroughly renovated, will reopen on SUNDAY. Rev. W. H. BOOLE will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sacramental services and love feast at 3 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION FORMERLY worshiping in Cannon-st., will open their newly purchased house, on the corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., THURSDAY, Sept. 7, 1865. Sermon by Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., at 3 o'clock P. M. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 50TH-ST. —By permission of Divine Providence, the chapel of the Mount Pleasant R. D. Church, in 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 3. The Pastor, Rev. ISAAC M. SEE, will preach. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AFTERNOON PREACHING.—BANK-ST. M. E. MISSION, Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. Preaching every SUNDAY at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 and 1½. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. SAMUEL M. CUTCHEON, of Concord Biblical Institute, N. H.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL OCcupy the pulpit in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING. The public are cordially invited to attend. There will be no evening service during September.

"A QUESTION FOR THE CURIOUS AND THE HALF-HEARTED."—Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., opposite Jones. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Morning subject as above. Seats free. Strangers especially welcome.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE Sabbath services of this church will be resumed Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 5th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. J. C. STOCKBRIDGE will preach SUNDAY.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST, AND FUture Life for the Righteous Only.—GEORGE STORRS, editor of the *Herald of Life & Coming Kingdom*, will preach at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the evening at 7½. Seats free.

PROF. MATTISON, HAVING ACCEPTED an appointment to Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City, will publicly assign his reasons for returning to the M. E. Church, in his church in 41st-st., New-York, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., it being his valedictory. Services by a stranger at 10½ A. M.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near Varick-st.—Services Sept. 3; preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON. Address to the Youth's Missionary Association at 3½ P. M., by Rev. W. P. BARKER, of the Mahratta Mission. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M.

CONGREGATIONALISTS AND METHODISTS are especially invited to hear Dr. MATTISON's reasons for returning to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in his church, in 41st-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., it being his valedictory. Services by a stranger at 10½ A. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the pastor, Sept. 3, corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. A Concert of Prayer for Seamen at 7½ P. M. Also preaching in Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, west of 6th-av., Rev. E. G. BROOKS resumes his labors SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½. Communion after sermon. Strangers and all interested cordially welcomed.

THE SPIRITUALISTS AND FRIENDS of Progress will resume their meetings at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Mr. BENJ. TODD will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. The public invited.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his Church, south side 42d-street, between 7th and 8th avenues, on SUNDAY at 10½ A.M.; also at 7½ P.M., on the Israelites under the rule of the Judges. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Amity-st., Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. This Church will be open for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and for Evening prayers at 5 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Divine service in this church every SUNDAY during the month of September, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach.

THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector, will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Service at 10½ A. M. The Rector will preach.

MACDOUGAL-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH. —This church, having been closed for repairs, will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Rev. WILLIAM ROLLINSON will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ P. M.

AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., there will be preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DAVIS. The church is reopened for the season.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21ST-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., (Rev. A. R. THOMPSON's.) —This church will, (Providence permitting,) be reopened on SUNDAY NEXT, Sept. 3. Service in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERvices will be resumed in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st. The Pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject of evening discourse: *Reflections on the Causes and Sin of Suicide.*

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, PIERREpont-st., Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES EELLS, D. D. Divine service will be resumed in this church SUNDAY, morning and afternoon. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st., New-York. Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. This church will reopen for divine services on SUNDAY. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., Cor. Waverley-place.—The Rev. H. W. STOCCING, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, will preach SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. Services 10½ and 7¾. Free seats.

AT ST. JOHN'S INDEPENDENT METHODIST Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.—There will be preaching by Rev. S. S. HUGHSON, of the Congregational Church at 10½ o'clock, SABBATH MORNING. Services as usual in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 25TH-st., near 8th-av. Preaching every SABBATH in this church at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP. All who will, are cordially invited to come and hear him.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av., after thorough repair, will be reopened for services on SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M. The afternoon for deaf mutes. Sermons by the rector and assistant.

THE HERALD ONCE MORE.—S. S. SNOW, the messenger of the coming King of Kings, will proclaim *The World's Destiny*, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this Institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. T. ARMITAGE, D. D.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Divine services, (D. V.) SUNDAY, 3d inst., by the pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER FIFTH-av. and 21st-st.—This church will be opened SUNDAY, 3d inst., MORNING and EVENING. Preaching in the EVENING by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. N. B.—Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. DR. DOWLING, PASTOR OF Bedford-st. Baptist Church (near Carmine-st.) has returned to the city, and will resume his labors next Lord's Day. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF 5th-av. and 21st-st., will be reopened on SUNDAY, NEXT. Rev. Dr. STEVENSON will preach in the morning, and Dr. HITCHCOCK in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —In Greene-st., near Canal. Rev. J. L. CHAPMAN will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. All welcome.

RELIGIOUS EXCITING DISCUSSION between Orthodoxy and Spiritualism, continued SUNDAYS, at 3 and 8 P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. ELLA HOBERT lectures at 10½ A. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, JAY-ST., NEAR Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.—Rev. EDW. RONTHALER will preach his introductory sermon on SUNDAY, 3d, at 10½ A. M. Afternoon service at 3½ P. M.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET Presbyterian Church, (near 7th-av.,) will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 3. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D.D.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., SUNDAY, 3d inst., Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avenues. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ and 6½ P.M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P.M. Seats free.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., will be reopened on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Dr. McELROY. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 o'clock P. M.

REV. CAPT. CHARLES H. BARRETT will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., for the 4th-st. Presbyterian Church in their hall, No. 132 East 40th-st., a few doors east of 3d-av.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, HOUSTON-ST., 3 blocks east of Broadway. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3 P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-fourth-st. Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

REV. DR. THOMPSON WILL PREACH next SABBATH, as usual, at Broadway Tabernacle Church. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH IN 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs. The pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF AN up-town church, by one who is competent and can give good references. Address SEXTON, Station E, Post-office, N. Y.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.

Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 78th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE—A large double house, &c., partly furnished, seven minutes' walk from Woodside depot, first stopping place on Long Island Railroad, and 30 minutes from James-slip. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—AT MASPETH, L. I., A GOOD TWO-story house, with an acre of land and good barn, stable, &c., on Maspeth-av., about 2½ miles from Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh. Apply to JOHN R. MAURICE, No. 11 Old-slip.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, on 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; will answer for two private establishments. Inquire at No. 59 East 31st-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY AND COMPLETELY FURnished cottage, at Hastings on the Hudson, suitable for a small family without children. Address Box No. 1,807 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN East 13th-st., from the 15th of September to the 1st of May, 1866. Address Box No. 712 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, OR EIGHTEEN months, a furnished house near New-Brighton Landing, Staten Island. For particulars, address Box No. 3,546 Post-office.

TWO PARLORS AND A FRONT ROOM, third floor, can be had by gentlemen, without board, at No. 332 East 13th-st.; family private. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let one or two well-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only. Gas, bath, &c. No. 139 West Houston, near Macdougal-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR floor and single rooms to let to gentlemen only, without meals, at No. 29 5th-av.

STABLE TO LET.—TWO STALLS AND ROOM for one carriage, in a first-class stable on Murray Hill, to let to May 1. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED, FOR WHICH CASH and valuable lots in Brooklyn will be given. Address, giving all particulars, price and location, to J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A VERY DESIRABLE TENANT until May next, or for a longer period, an unfurnished house, in a good neighborhood. Apply to S. W. BENEDICK, No. 4 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, in New-York or Brooklyn, for middle of September or first of October; best of references given. Address A. M., Box No. 546 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN A good location, not above 20th-st. Address, stating terms and full particulars, Mrs. E. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS, A first-class unfurnished house above 14th-st., between Lexington and 6th avs. Address A., Box 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FIRST-CLASS houses and lots in good locations, with or without stables. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO FARMERS—WANTED A CLEAR SPRING water pond or a few acres of springy land with a gravely subsoil and stream running through it that can be dammed by a short embankment. Address J. C. H., New-York Post-office, giving shape of property, price &c.

FARM WANTED—ON OR NEAR HUDSON River. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 59 Marlboro Post-office, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY WITH UNEXCEPtionable references, a situation to take entire charge of a house, or as companion to an elderly lady; references exchanged. Address HOUSEKEEPER, care of Mrs. Dr. Crane, 31 West 21st-st., stating residence, terms, &c.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION.—THE advertiser, who is a practical and experienced gardener in the management of grapes in and out doors, fruit, flowers and vegetables, together with the laying out of grounds, plain and ornamental, wishes a desirable place either North or South, where his services would be appreciated in proportion to his abilities. Address M. O. N., Horticulturist and Agriculturist, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SWISS FARMER or coachman by a young man who is willing to make himself in any way useful in or about the house; city or country. Apply at the German Employment Office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman or gardener, &c., or to take charge of a place; is strictly temperate; ten years good reference given. Call or address S. TYRRELL, No. 92 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man who understands the business thoroughly and can give the best of references. Address J. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF YALE, AND a good writer, a situation as correspondent or reporter of a first-class journal. Address W., New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as coachman; has over twelve years' city reference; has served in the army eighteen months. Address J. G. K., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, a situation; city references. Call for or address LYONS, at Messrs. Thorburn & Co.'s, No. 15 John-st., until Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR assistant gardener, by a single young man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; is not afraid to work. Address T. T., Box Bo. 212 *Times* Office.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE CHIEF clerk of the principal hotel South for two years past, desires a position in one of the hotels in this city. Best references given. Address S. H., Post-office Box 2,604.

HELP WANTED.

YANKEE-NOTION TRADE.

A person thoroughly competent, either as buyer or seller, is wanted in this department of our business; salary liberal. Apply by letter, with reference, to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.,
N. Y. City.

SHAWL TRADE.

A person thoroughly competent, either as buyer or seller, in the foreign and domestic shawl trade, is wanted; salary liberal. Apply by letter, with references, to
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.,
N. Y. City.

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

TO LOCAL EDITORS.—WANTED—A LOCAL editor for an old-established daily Union paper, located in one of the pleasantest and thriving places in the State. Address LOCAL, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, stating what experience had and salary expected.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

WANTED.—FIVE (5) GOOD CONTRACT SURgeons are wanted for service in the army for one year, in New-Mexico. Pay $100 per month at posts, or $113 83 in the field, and transportation there and back. Apply in person at this office. Those who have been in service preferred.
WM. J. SLOAN,
Brevet Col. and Surg. U. S. A., Med. Direc'r D. E.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE LINCOLN watch, the greatest thing out; looks like silver, weighs 4 ounces, hunter shape. This watch has only been invented about five weeks, and they are now being shipped from Boston by the cart-load daily to all parts of the country. Samples sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents. Great thing to sell at cattle shows and fairs. Send for a circular and price list. Newspapers wishing to receive our advertisement, please send copy, postage paid. Cut this out. J. REA & CO., No. 57 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GARDENER; AN INDUSTRIOUS man, without children, who understands his business thoroughly and is not afraid of work; if married his wife as well as himself must bring unexceptionable references as to character and usefulness, and where they have been employed; fancy gentlemen need not answer this advertisement. Address, stating name, wages and reference, HAMMOND, Box No. 1,876 Post-office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY COUNTY to sell Powell's great national picture of "The Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment." Thorough agents clear $100 to $200 per month. Send for circular, or call on POWELL & CO., 24 Bible House, N.Y.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-CLASS man in connection with our white goods department; one who has a thorough knowledge of the business will be treated liberally. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts., N. Y. City.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SUPERINtendent for the working oil wells and developing oil property at Enniskillen, C. W.; the very best reference as to character and responsibility will be required; salary $3,000 first year. Address H. S., Box No. 1,231 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-WORK for a family of four; must be a good cook, washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at No. 204 Broadway, gun store. Wages $8.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITress; she must understand her business, and bring good references. Apply at No. 27 West 23d-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING clerk; one having experience in the hardware line. Address Box No. 2,008 Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE and retail store. Address, with references, Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.—WANTED, A responsible party to build a plank-road to connect Oil Creek Railroad with Pit Hole City, Venango County, Pennsylvania. Inquire at the office of Indian Rock Oil Company, No. 71 Broadway.

$55 A MONTH.—AGENTS WANTED THAT can earn from $55 to $160 a month, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address, with stamp, E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan.

TO MILLINERS—WANTED, A COMPETENT trimmer, for a first-class establishment in Cincinnati, Ohio. Apply at No. 364 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE.

TO DYERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE—The two houses and full lots Nos. 423 and 425 West 35th-st.; Philadelphia brick fronts; one three-story, basement and cellar, high stoop; the other four-story and cellar, with the two-story brick silk dyeing establishment, 50x28, on rear. A large steam-boiler and an engine of six-horse power, with gas, steam and water pipes, may be had with the above. Likewise the full lot No. 427, with the three-story and cellar cottage on rear. Directly in rear of the above, the two four-story and cellar brick houses Nos. 422 and 424 West 36th-st., with the three-story and cellar brick building, 40x22, on rear, adapted to almost any kind of manufacturing business. Also, No. 426, full lot, with private brick stable on front. Will be sold separate or together. Inquire at No. 423 West 35th-st., of JAMES L. MORGAN & CO., No. 47 Fulton-st., or of JOHN O'NEILL & SONS, silk manufacturers, No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont.) This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The outbuildings consist of a large stable with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about forty acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of forty acres of gently undulating surface; this front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River, and the villages on the opposite, or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy, no intermittents here. For particulars apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED on Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and about one and a half hours' drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about sixty feet square; is built of stone; two-story and attic; has water and gas; built in the most thorough manner, by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous and in perfect order; garden and grounds in complete order; fruit abundant, of choice varieties; the location of the house is about twenty rods from the water, where is a bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion; the view from the house of the sound and surrounding country is very beautiful; the furniture, which is of the best quality and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought, if wanted. Price, $70,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCE COMBINED.—For sale, in Brooklyn, the very desirable property, fronting on 6th-av., embracing two blocks of ground in frontage, running from Carrol to 1st sts., containing over 40 city lots; on the ground is a first-class mansion, with stables, &c., &c. This property is located in one of the most improving neighborhoods in Brooklyn —near horse railroad line—and is constantly increasing in value. Will be sold at a low price to close an interest. Will be sold entire or in part. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y. —We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 93 Washington-st., Binghamton.

FARM FOR SALE—AT BLACK POINT, Shrewsbury River, N. J., opposite the Highlands of Neversink—110 acres; two houses with necessary outbuildings, stock, farming implements, &c. Easy of access by railroad and steamboat, and well adapted to the raising of early truck, or could be advantageously divided into villa sites. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. M. L. PARKER, on the premises, or to N. L. BRUNDAGE, Lenox Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st., or W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the banks of the Hudson River, within a short distance of the Railroad Depot. It is located on high ground and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. There is on the premises a large dwelling, gate-house, carriage-house, barn, sheds, ice-house and other buildings, built of the best materials and nearly new. It will be sold with the horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply to WM. MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., or to JOSEPH DELLA TORRE, No. 105 South-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

URMY & COPLAND, NO. 410 4TH-AV., offer the following houses for sale, with possession. Park-av., an elegant house with stable, $40,000; also, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone, $65,000; 5th-av., $40,000, $70,000; Madison-av., $45,000; Lexington-av., $14,000, $16,000, $20,000, $22,000; 2d-av., $6,000, $12,000, $25,000; 200 others on streets between 7th and 65th sts., from $5,000 to $60,000 each.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY brick house, with high stoop, basement, cellar and attic. This house is situated immediately opposite the elegant residence of Edward Dodge, Esq., (of Clark, Dodge & Co.,) and is supplied with hot and cold water, baths, &c.; it is well worthy the especial attention of purchasers. For terms apply to HYMAN & SHEPHERD, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIdences on 5th and Madison avs.; one or two with stables attached.

Also, houses and lots for sale on the principal streets up town.

Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SPLENDID country seat, replete with every improvement and convenience, spacious grounds, graperies, hot houses, stables, &c., recently owned and occupied by Judge Baldwin, and situated in the beautiful village of Yonkers. Apply to I. M. SINGER, Esq., on the premises, or at office of the Singer Manufacturing Company, No. 458 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESIdence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, eligibly located at Elizabeth, New-Jersey; commodious 2½ story dwelling-house, replete with modern improvements, bath, water-closet, &c., &c.; ground 65x200; fruit in abundance. Price $12,000; one-half on mortgage if desired. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED near White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y. Twelve acres of land; two houses, one furnished throughout; large barn, filled with hay; farming implements, horse and wagon, crops in ground, &c. For further particulars, address E. H. R., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES OWNING lands in Michigan, Ohio and other Western States can have their taxes paid, the land redeemed from tax sales, titles perfected, deeds recorded, and their land sold for a reasonable commission. Address J. BENNETT, Box No. 5,194 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS; VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—FIRST-CLASS and medium-priced houses for sale or to let in different parts of the city. Also, improved property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs; also vacant lots. Owners are solicited to send particulars to D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST PLOT OF GROUND, on 125th and 126th sts., near 5th-av., that is offered for sale in Harlem, and can be bought at a low price if sold in a few days.
LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOTEL FOR SALE; ALSO suitable for residence; beautifully situated, two minutes walk from depot; fine garden and stables. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 4 or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS ON 33D and 34th sts., 100 feet west of 8th-av., being part of the Blind Institute property, will be sold cheap and on terms to suit builders. Apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME PROPERTY 2½ hours from New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, consisting of about two acres of land, with dwelling-house and barn. Particulars at ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS' Bookstore, No. 530 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK of fashionable goods, in tip top condition; also lease of store; terms cash, or part cash and unquestionable security. Apply on the premises, for one week, No. 331 6th-av., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR sale furnished; also one unfurnished; also some beautiful building sites for sale low, convenient to station, at Maplewood, South Orange.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone stores and dwellings, Nos. 720 and 724 6th-av.; will rent for 12 per cent. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 39 West 43d-st.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE IMPROVED farms for sale in Sullivan and Ulster Counties, with or without stock and implements. Address M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, Sullivan County, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE FARM OF 106 acres, in the town of Marlboro, Monmouth County, N. J. For further particulars apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

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FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 39 East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Apply on premises, or to J. SUTLEY & CO., No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A REAL GOOD HOUSE AND full-sized lot, No. 65 4th-st., near Bowery. For a printed notice, with all particulars, send to Dr. DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—IN ST. MARK'S-PLACE, A FIRST-class four-story house; full lot; in perfect order, with immediate possession. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brown-stone house on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 124th-st., well and substantially built, and in good order. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, 1,275 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¾ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

IRVING HALL—ARTEMUS WARD'S Entertainments.

BROADWAY THEATRE—(Afternoon)—HAMLET.

FALK'S BELVIDERE—LION PARK—CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The last mail from England brings a report, on good authority, that the *Great Eastern* will be at once dispatched from Sheerness to Newfoundland. The object of this trip is to fish up, on the way, the fragments of the dissevered cable, which, it is hoped, will be recovered by means of grapnels and buoys. The promoters of the enterprise in England are determined to lay another cable next year, making use of the recovered portions of the old one.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress* says: "We learn that Gov. HOLDEN has received a dispatch from President JOHNSON, in which he states that if he should visit Richmond, he will extend his visit to Raleigh. Our people would be very glad to see him in this his native city. We learn that the Mayor and commissioners have extended to the President a cordial invitation to visit Raleigh."

At South Dedham, Mass., on Thursday night, Dr. CARLOSS MARSTON, homœpathic physician, and his daughter, 10 years of age, were shot by Mrs. MARSTON, the doctor's wife, who afterward finished her dreadful work by shooting herself. Mrs. MARSTON had been sick for a number of weeks past, and had at times given evidence of mental derangement.

At West Hingham, Mass., on Thursday afternoon a stage coach, with a pleasure party of twelve persons, got a wheel fast in the planking at the crossing at the South shore railroad, and was run into by a freight train. A Mr. LOVELL was killed and seven others were seriously injured.

Advices from South America, to the 24th of July, state that the Paraguayans had suffered a reverse near South Borja. A Brazilian force had attacked the vanguard of the Paraguayan army, and driven it back, with a loss of 700 men, 3,000 horses, and two flags. The Brazilians report a loss of 150 men killed and wounded.

The lines of the Insulated Telegraph Company, whose offices are at Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, New-York, are opened for business to-day, between this city, New-Haven, Middletown, Norwich, Providence and Boston. This line will also soon open to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* states that in Harris County, Texas, Gov. HAMILTON has appointed nearly as many Confederates as Union men to office. He has named Hon. T. H. BELL as his Secretary of State. The Galveston *Bulletin*, of Aug. 11, announces the arrival of Gen. WRIGHT.

The Secretary of the Treasury represents that the department is in an easy condition as to funds. The receipts from internal revenue have been fully equal to the calculation heretofore made, those for the month of August amounting to $34,000,000,

The *National Intelligencer* says: "We are assured, from the highest source of knowledge on the subject, that the government cannot, in any event, be a loser to any considerable amount by the Norfolk swindle, or by the operations of any of the officers of the entire Pay Department."

The Washington *Chronicle* says that the War Department has summoned every witness WIRZ has named for his defence, and that many of them are already there.

The Attorney-General has notified Gov. PEIRPOINT that claim-agents, pardon-brokers, lawyers, and other middle-men, delay rather than accelerate the granting of pardons.

A submarine diver named BROAD, employed on the railroad bridge at Havre de Grace, was smothered yesterday, owing to a defect in his air-pumps.

The efforts of the government to arrest the rebel Gen. MCCAUSLAND, under indictment in Pennsylvania, have not succeeded. He has left for parts unknown.

The Petersburgh *Index* denies, on the strength of a letter from a member of Gen. LEE's household, that the ex-rebel leader means to leave the country.

Maj.-Gen. TERRY has returned to Richmond, suffering from the effects of a sun-stroke caught while reviewing the troops at Petersburgh.

Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE is spending a few weeks in Stockbridge, in the family of her daughter.

Gen. BURNSIDE is at Goshen, N. Y., to-day, the guest of Hon. A. H. MURRAY.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held their usual afternoon session yesterday. Among a mass of routine business, the board organized another new company, "Metropolitan No. 2," to be located in Engine Company No. 1, in Forty-seventh-street. They elected a new commissioner in place of Mr. BOOTH, resigned. The name of the new member of the board is Mr. JOSHUA G. ABBE, who has been connected with the department fifteen years.

Coroner GOVER concluded a tedious investigation, yesterday, touching the cause of the boiler-flue explosion which occurred, on the 5th ult., on board the steamboat *Arrow*. Many witnesses were examined, and their testimony was in some respects conflicting. The jury censured the owners of the boat, the engineer, and particularly the government inspectors of steamboat boilers.

Yesterday afternoon car No. 9 of the Tenth-avenue line ran down and mortally injured a boy of the name of GALVIN, of No. 250 Tenth-avenue. Policeman MCWATERS, of the City Hall force, apprehended the conductor and driver and took them before Justice DOWLING; but it appearing that they had not been guilty of heedlessness, the magistrate released them from restraint.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. JAMES SCOTT, keeper of a hotel at Flatbush, was shot and seriously injured by a returned soldier named PATRICK WALSH. It appears that the two had been drinking together, and while passing up Fulton-street, Brooklyn, WALSH, imagining himself insulted, drew a pistol and shot SCOTT in the head. WALSH is still at large.

At a fire which occurred in Commercial-street, Brooklyn, last evening, the members of No. 6 Engine and No. 12 Hose got into a fight, during which WM. DEMPSEY, of Hose Company No. 12, was struck with a stone thrown by PATRICK FARRELL and fatally injured. FARRELL was arrested and locked up.

Mr. JAMES TALBOT, of No. 189 East Twenty-eighth-street, who was knocked down at the intersection of Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, on Monday afternoon, and gored by the bull that Police Sergt. POLLY pursued and slew, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, at the age of 75 years.

Late on Thursday night, private JOHN HART, of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, who had made a couch on the roof of the New-England Rooms, at No. 194 Broadway, fell thence to the pavement, and was almost instantly killed. He was 19 years of age. An inquest was held by Coroner WILDEY.

The Third, One Hundredth and One Hundred and Ninety-second New-York Regiments have arrived and departed for Albany, where all three of the commands will rendezvous for final payment. The Forty-seventh, Brooklyn, was also expected, but up to a late hour last night no tidings were received of them.

The creditors of KETCHUM, SON & Co. held a meeting yesterday noon, at which they agreed to accept sixty per cent. of their claims, and to give a release in full. The liabilities of the firm, not including the forged gold checks, amount to $3,900,000, and the assets to about $3,000,000.

Collector KING and Naval Officer ODELL were duly installed in office yesterday. Deputy-Collector RUNKLE, a personal friend of Ex-Collector DRAPER, sent in his resignation. The vacancy has not yet been filled. No changes have been made in the clerical force at present.

HATTIE LANIGAN, otherwise BRODERICK, a bawd who boarded in Mrs. WILSON's den in Greene-street, having quarreled with the "pimp" who lived upon her gains, committed suicide by taking arsenic on Thursday night. She was 25 years of age.

The Hon. GEORGE HARRINGTON, with his family, has left Washington for New-York, to take passage for Switzerland, there to enter upon his duties as United States Minister.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port this week number 4,081.

The price of Gold closed same yesterday as on Thursday—144⅝@144¼. Exchange a little firmer, 109¼@109½. The Government Stocks firm and the Railway speculation somewhat active. The affairs of KETCHUM, SON & Co. turn out 60 cents on the dollar, of which 50 cents is proposed to be paid at once.

An improved demand prevailed for the principal kinds of domestic produce and foreign merchandise yesterday. Corn, Oats and Pork were cheaper. Tallow, Whisky, Petroleum and Linseed Oil dearer. Cotton and most other articles buoyant. Freights were inactive.

The customs revenue of the port, during the week ending last evening, was again liberal, averaging nearly $500,000 a day in coin.

The receipts of cotton at this port this week reached a daily average of 3,713 bales.

The Elevation of the Freedmen—An Indispensable Condition.

Our South Carolina correspondent, after a constant and close observation of over two years, testifies with great emphasis to the capacity of the freedmen to make rapid improvement physically and morally, under friendly and wise management. If this is true of South Carolina negroes, it establishes the fact in respect to all those of the rest of the South; for the slaves of South Carolina remained the nearest of any to the primitive African type. Their ancestors immediately after being landed at Charleston have settled upon the large cotton and rice plantations of the State, and the succeeding generations have lived almost entirely secluded from contact with white men, excepting overseers, and consequently have made very little advance. The experiment with the freedmen upon the Carolina coast we have always regarded as the crucial test. What can be made of the African race there, can surely be made of them anywhere in the South.

This question of the capacity of the freedmen to become honest, industrious, and self-supporting, without any external constraint, is a question of immense import in the renovation of the South. The chief justification of Southern Slavery has always been the *natural* inability of the African to enjoy freedom without becoming a curse to himself and to all about him. It was claimed that his mental and moral capacities were too small, and his animal propensities to sloth and self-indulgence too stubborn, for him to be kept at work and in order by any incentive short of physical compulsion. Had that been actually the fact, slavery in some form, milder than that which existed, might perhaps have been as justifiable as the laws against vagrancy and the work-house system in any civilized country. Every society has a natural right to protect itself from vagabondism and disorder, whether coming from imbecility or wickedness. But that plea for the necessity of slavery has been brought to naught by the general good conduct of the freedmen. What can be made of these people does not yet fully appear; but it is settled beyond all controversy that at least it does not require a system of chattel slavery to control them and make them useful. It is no longer a question whether the liberty of the black race is a social necessity for the South. That question has been reduced to the milder shape—whether a repressive and regulative system of any kind is necessary for them, apart from the general laws to which all people must be subject.

This question has been, and still is, a more doubtful and serious one than some of the familiar friends of the race imagine. Whether the races of Africa are *naturally* inferior to the races of Europe or not, the fact is indisputable that the actual development of the African race in our Southern States at the present time, is very far below that of the white man. Can it be brought up to that of the white man, or near enough to make it practicable to leave the race subject to no laws or regulations not binding upon the whites? If this is possible, how long will it take to accomplish it? Can it be realized in this generation? Can it be attained from the adult portion of this generation, or only years hence from those who are now the rising generation? These are important questions, as affecting the civil and social reorganization of the South, which cannot be long delayed.

Years ago most intelligent men would have said, without hesitation, that it would require two or three generations to elevate any race from ignorance and degradation like that of the Southern slaves to the level of self-governing freemen. It took centuries to make Englishmen from the Saxon serfs. The general experiences of missionaries and others, who have undertaken to civilize benighted and rude races, has been that it is at best but a slow process. It will certainly be a novelty if the poor African race of the South are transformed with anything like the rapidity that is now claimed to be possible. That the transformation is possible in the course of time, we do not doubt. It is its *quickness* that we find it hard to credit. It is not claimed that any considerable portion of them can yet be trusted with complete self-direction. The Freedman's Bureau exercises guardianship, and holds all under its charge to certain regulations. Its system is necessarily to some extent repressive. It is trusted that this will become less and less so until the necessity for it entirely disappears; but *when* this time will come can only be conjectured.

One thing is certain: the freedmen will never be elevated by the mere laws of political economy. The operation of human selfishness will have no more effect in advancing the freedmen of the South than they had in knocking off his bonds. If the stronger race has no principle in its treatment of the weaker race but that supplied by self-interest, the weaker will still remain in ignorance and degradation. The promotion of their good must be the primary object in any system designed for them. The leading question must be, not how to get the most work from them, but how to improve them mentally and morally. We may not be able to say just when the ends proposed will be completely realized, but it is a great point gained that the capacity of the race for improvement has already been so clearly demonstrated.

Our Marine Losses for August—One of the Principal Causes Explained—What should be Done.

The month of August has closed, and we have to record the loss of thirty-five merchant vessels, whose total value is estimated at two million seven hundred and seventeen thousand dollars ($2,717,000.) Three of these vessels were steamers, six ships, sixteen barks, three brigs and seven schooners. Sixteen of these vessels were destroyed by the British pirate steamer *Shenandoah*, and but for her career on the high seas, we should have had a less number of marine losses to record for last month than of a corresponding month for many years.

The total marine disasters since December, 1864, have already amounted to two hundred and forty-three, involving a loss of nineteen million and ninety-four thousand ($19,094,000) dollars. In 1863, for the same period, our loss was three hundred and three vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at fifteen million five hundred and eighty-five thousand and nine hundred ($15,585,900) dollars; and for the same period in 1864, three hundred and eight vessels, valued at fourteen million one hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred ($14,126,300) dollars.

From these figures it will be seen that to the *Shenandoah* alone we are indebted to a loss of sixteen vessels, which were valued at seven hundred and six thousand ($706,000) dollars. Nor do these figures overestimate the value any more than they will cover the loss of time and the profits accruing from the sale of the cargoes of oil which, at the present ruling of the market, has an upward tendency. The class of whale ships that this pirate has destroyed is not easily replaced at this time, as we are not building, nor have we for sale, the peculiar style of vessel employed in this branch of our marine. In view of these facts we cannot fully estimate the amount of damage done or still likely to be accomplished by this pirate. She is and ever will be the British screw steamer *Sea King*, built at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1863 by a subject of Her Britannic Majesty. She was registered as the property of WILLIAM WALLACE, of London, banker, and others. In September, 1864, she was transferred by bill of sale to RICHARD WRIGHT, of Liverpool, County of Lancaster, G. B., This man, WRIGHT, on the 7th of October, 1864, executes a certificate of sale to one PETER LUTHER CORBETT, shipmaster, empowering him to sell the *Sea King* for £45,000. She sails ostensibly for Bombay, but at Madeira meets the *Laurel*, both vessels being under the *British flag*, and while in Portuguese waters changes her name, hoists the rebel flag, and is called a Confederate privateer, when by law, reason and justice she is none other than a British pirate, and at the present time, having knowledge that peace is restored in the United States, still pursues her career of destruction upon the ocean. The British Government can do no less than to send out her cruisers now on the Pacific coast to aid us in capturing the only English pirate ship afloat. Our government should insist upon some action on the part of those who are the prime cause of such great loss to this country. The telegraph is liable at any moment to announce another list of vessels destroyed by this bold buccaner.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—Were an immediate war with Mexico and France necessary for our national safety or honor, or for the assertion of public justice, we should certainly favor it. We have not, thus far, thought war with MAXIMILIAN demanded on any of these grounds. This has been the position of the government.

Those who have been eager for a fight on general principles, would do well to remember what position the country would now be in, had they been gratified. We should have had, and we should now be having, new calls for troops, new and heavy conscriptions, new and vast loans, new additions to the public debt and burdens, and new fields of horror. We should be having battles on sea, and on land—thousands slain and navies sunk. Our foreign commerce, now so vast—where would it have been? The great trade and business of the country, which is bringing prosperity to each State and to all classes—we would not have had them. The Southern States, now settling down to quietness and profitable activity, would have been kept feverish and excited, and we should possibly have had new outbreaks. In short, the whole country, and all its interests, which are now daily advancing, would have been plunged into unfathomable difficulties.

All burdens, all losses, that are demanded for the unity or honor of the nation, the American people will bravely endure; but they do not wish to enter upon Quixotic wars to gratify hot-headed adventurers.

ABOUT THE CABLE.—By the *Africa's* mail we have reports in various shapes, that the picking up of the lost cable will be proceeded with during the month of October—the *Great Eastern*, of course, being again employed in the service. We think it well that the friends of the enterprise should receive these unofficial and unauthorized reports with great allowance. The more probable eventuality is, that the purses of New-York capitalists will be gently laid siege to, with the view of raising additional funds to make seven or eight hundred miles of new cable, and try the adventure over again next Spring.

A CHANCE FOR INVENTORS.—As the Secretary of the Treasury did not publish an exhibit of the public finances yesterday, there is an excellent opportunity now for the propagation of such *canards* as were sent abroad so plentifully during the month of July. No financial exhibit was published on the 1st of that month, and advantage was taken of this circumstance to circulate all sorts of falsehoods. The Secretary *dared* not give the facts; the debt was nearly four thousand millions; the Treasury was in a frightful condition, and so on. The official statement of the 1st of August exploded these fictions in a very effectual style, showing that the increase of the debt was unexpectedly small—that the entire debt did not reach near three thousand millions—that the financial situation was strong and healthy and the prospects excellent. But the explosion of these fallacies then need not prevent their repetition during the current month, or the invention of others equally baseless. We should think, however, that fewer people would be taken in by them on this occasion.

THE STOPPING OF STREET CARS AND OMNIBUSES.—Superintendent KENNEDY does well in seeing to the revival of the law regulating the stopping of omnibuses and street-cars at the street crossings. Half the cases of blocking-up in the great thoroughfares grow out of this very practice of halting stages and cars in the very middle of the intersecting streets. Ten dollars of a fine—regularly imposed where a violation of the law takes place—ought to be a sufficient caution against the infraction of the law. The question is, will the police see that the order of their chief is thoroughly executed.

A Mockery of Law—The Manner of Conducting Business in the Essex Police Court.

We have no personal difference with Justice MANSFIELD, who presides at the Essex Market Police Court. We have not even the honor of his acquaintance. No unworthy motive can, therefore, be attributed to us when we call attention to the disgraceful state of affairs which some of our most trustworthy policemen feel impelled to charge as existing in his court. We know that our Police Justices have a thankless task to perform at best, and all good citizens should sustain them as long as they have the shadow of right on their side. But when one of these police courts has been, and continues to be prostituted at the will of a junta of ward politicians, and given over absolutely into the hands of a gang of thieves, it clearly appears to us that the fact should be made known to the public.

We have not striven to gather all the gossip that has lately been afloat concerning the Essex Market Court, but rather have turned a deaf ear to many tales which we preferred to believe idle inventions. We have printed from day to day reports of the disposition which Justice MANSFIELD has made of offenders that our policemen have taken before him, until at length it has come to be remarked as noteworthy that this magistrate should so often commit for mere examination, the self-same offenders who at the Tombs are committed for trial, without liberty to appeal to their political associates for a peculiar kind of bail.

A police report in yesterday's TIMES recited that Mr. MOSES ADLER, of No. 173 Stanton-street, had been attacked by a street robber, who attempted to steal a wallet containing $2,000, from a breast pocket in his waistcoat. The facts as reported by the police, are as follows:

> "Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday morning last, while Mr. ADLER was passing through Ridge-street, near Broome, a young man sprang upon him, and, grasping his throat with one hand, attempted with the other to steal his wallet. Mr. ADLER struggled with the robber, and, releasing himself from his clutch, fled into a butcher's shop across the street, but the fellow, not to be foiled, pursued him and made a second attempt, and might have succeeded, but for the interference of the butcher. The bandit now fled, and was in turn pursued by Mr. ADLER and the butcher until they reached a street corner near which Policeman PATRICK MURPHY was patrolling, and the alarm being given him, he headed off the fugitive, and with a number of well-directed blows with his baton, brought him to terms. At court the prisoner described himself as WILLIAM FISHER, peddler, 22 years of age."

Thus much, and more, Sergeants WHITMORE and WOODWARD's blotter will show, at the Delancey-street police station. It can also be shown that this WILLIAM FISHER is widely known in the section of the city wherein Justice MANSFIELD dwells. Regarding this case of daylight street robbery as one which eminently concerned the public, the press made inquiry, on Thursday afternoon, at Essex Market Police Court, and was astonished to find the magistrate and his assistants utterly ignorant of any such outrage as the police had narrated. Then further inquiry was made, and our reporter learned that Mr. ADLER went before Justice MANSFIELD and told his story, substantially if not precisely as it is given above, and that the Justice, having heard all that the complainant had to say, asked him, "Did the prisoner get any of your money?" "No, your Honor," replied Mr. ADLER. "Then," said Justice MANSFIELD, turning to one of the Court Clerks—Mr. JOHN GAW, we understand—"make out a commitment for assault and battery." Now, a complainant seldom states his case in a tone of voice that enables the Court clerk to hear what he says to the magistrate, and it is probable that Mr. GAW knew nothing more than appears on the papers, which by the way, turned up mysteriously, yesterday, after the morning journals had made comments upon the case; but that Justice MANSFIELD comprehended the outrage is evidenced by the question which he propounded to Mr. ADLER, namely: "Did the prisoner get any of your money?" Here we have a most flagrant violation of law, in broad daylight, and for reasons which we shall not attempt to fathom, the magistrate instructs his clerks to finesse it down to a mere assault, and on the following day the prisoner is released. This is, if common rumor speaks with any degree of accuracy, only one of many cases that have awakened public indignation against Justice MANSFIELD's Court.

We hear from the police that a ward politician has been permitted to sit within the gates of the Essex Market prison, there to compromise with prisoners and procure their discharge, and that one afternoon, recently, he boasted that he had realized $50 that day, and would make from $80 to $100 on the morrow. Does this reveal the secret of so many commitments for examination at this court? It is further related that another ward politician, who is frequently seen in this court, and who is not known to be possessed of $500 in property of any kind, has given bail to the amount of more than $50,000 since the beginning of the current year. And furthermore, a standing joke on the east side is to the effect that whenever street-walkers are committed, they are held at Essex Market Court prison just as long as they have a dollar that a certain crew can filch, and not a day longer.

THE NEW FIRE COMMISSIONER.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners last evening Mr. JOSHUA G. ABBE was elected to fill the vacancy in the board created by the resignation of Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH. Mr. ABBE is a practical fireman, having been connected with the department for fifteen years. For four years he was foreman of Hose Company No. 20, and he was also Secretary of the old board of commissioners for some time. It is to be hoped that the commissioners will now proceed to reorganize the department at once. The causes of their delay in so doing are not apparent, and it can only be surmised that the tardiness arose from the commissioners not working harmoniously together. We trust that the difficulties have now been removed and that the commissioners will proceed with the work before them without further waste of time.

FIRE—A HORSE AND GOAT BURNED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a frame dwelling-house in the rear of No. 325 South Eighth-street, Jersey City, owned by Mrs. CONNELLY, and which was damaged to the extent of $150. Insured in the Mutual Insurance Company of Jersey City. A temporary stable adjoining, together with a horse and goat belonging to Mr. GRIFFING, was consumed.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

Liverpool—Its Sanitary Condition—Overcrowding—Legislation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 1865.

Liverpool presents to an American—especially a New-Yorker—an instructive aspect, because, in a sanitary point of view, it bears a great resemblance to our metropolis, and is the only one of the British cities which approaches our terrible death-rate. In the borough of Liverpool are 3,173 "courts," containing 18,610 houses, whose construction is thus described by the Borough Engineer, a picture perfectly familiar to most New-Yorkers conversant with our poor Wards. "The houses are generally built back to back; one yard of the court, as a rule, is closed either by houses, or, which is still worse, by the privies and ash-pits; or an ordinary street-house has its lobby converted into a common passage, leading into the back yard. The passage is, of course, roofed over, and is, in fact, a tunnel from which the back room of the original house, now converted into a separate dwelling, has its entrance. The back yard has been filled with other houses, in such a manner as to leave only the continuation of the tunnel for access, and from this little area of three feet wide, the houses receive their supply of light and air. The passage is generally terminated by the privy and ash-pit, common to all these wretched dwellings."

"Nothing short of a tornado," says the medical officer of health, "can ventilate these courts. In still weather the atmosphere in them is unchanged and unchangeable."

The density of population in Liverpool exceeds that of any town in the United Kingdom. In 1843, the following in various towns were the number of inhabitants:

Towns.	Total Area.	Builded Area.
Leeds	20,893	87,356
Metropolis	27,423	50,000
Birmingham	33,669	40.000
Manchester	83,224	100,000
Liverpool	100,899	138,224

In one district of Liverpool, containing 105,000 square yards, were 12,000 inhabitants, which would give a ratio of 460,000 to the square mile, nearly double the maximum density of London. The evils that have affected Liverpool are precisely similar to those of New-York; the overcrowding of common lodging-houses, the occupation of cellars as dwellings, and the letting of single rooms to separate families.

Before 1847 there were 27,254 persons living in "dark, damp, pestilential holes" under ground. (There are probably nearly as many in New-York.) In the rooms sub-let to families, you will often find (as in New-York) five or six persons living, eating and sleeping in one room, with about 1,000 cubic feet of space, (500 is the lowest allowance for each;) sometimes a dozen or twenty will occupy such, or even smaller rooms.

The drainage and sewerage of Liverpool does not appear worse than that of many other towns of England, and the climate is not thought to be any more destructive to health. But the great fact remains that Liverpool is the unhealthiest city of England, and that typhus is always present. During 1863 and 1864 typhus has raged fearfully, the deaths being respectively for those two years 1,304 and 1,762.

The following table will show the death-rate from fever, as compared with that of London, taken from Dr. BUCHANAN's excellent report in 1865:

Year.	Liverpool.	London.
1860	88 per 100,000	49 per 100,000
1861	108 per 100,000	63 per 100,000
1862	161 per 100,000	128 per 100,000
1863	293 per 100,000	103 per 100,000
1864	397 per 100,000	131 per 100,000

Nearly 40 per cent. of the deaths were among unskilled laborers and their families, (mostly Irish;) another 40 per cent. among skilled laborers and artisans, and the remainder among other classes.

Sixty per cent. were of cases under 20, children especially suffering.

All this fearful pestilence is especially due to over crowding, and the disease is precisely what New-York is continually liable to, and that under which the poor suffers the most.

But it must not be forgotten that great reforms have been carried out in Liverpool. The lodging-houses since 1847 (when the number of deaths in one year from fever were 5,845) have been put under registration and regulation; and whereas before they were "nests of typhus," during this last epidemic of 1863, in a thousand houses, were only 24 cases of fever.

Since 1847, about 20,000 have been ejected from the cellars by a special act. Since 1846 also 115½ miles of street sewers and 56½ miles of pipe-drains have been laid down, and 2,639 privies have been converted into water-closets, though there are still a vast number of the old "middens" and cesspools, so fatal to health. Since 1857 a new supply of soft hill-water has been introduced, giving 22 gallons per head to each inhabitant of Liverpool. All of these improvements date since 1846; before that year the average death-rate was 32½ per 1,000; since that it has fallen to 26 per 1,000. An act has also been passed providing that every street shall be thirty feet wide, and every court fifteen feet wide, and specifying the dimensions of houses thereafter to be built, and the size of their windows; also providing that every court shall be fully open at the entrance. Severe penalties are provided for infringing these acts. An excellent sanitary law, passed last year, enables the medical officer of health to report as to the condition of streets and alleys, and upon a presentment to the grand jury, any works required are to be carried out by the owner of the premises reported on, or ultimately by the corporation. Provision is made for the total demolition of the premises if necessary. A sum not exceeding $500,000 may be applied to the purposes of this act.

In future, also, the minimum width of all courts is to be 25 feet, and every new court must be open at both ends. The first report of the medical officer recommended the demolition of eighty-five houses, the alteration of others, and the removal of privies and ash-pits.

The lodging-houses, also, are only allowed to receive a specified number of persons, and are subject to by-laws respecting cleaning, lime-washing and ventilation. The difficulty in regard to overcrowding in tenement-houses has not yet been overcome, and, as in New-York, is the crying evil of the city. The present legislation does not reach it, and the only act that would is the Lodging-house Act, which might be extended so as to embrace any room let by the month or week.

The ventilation of these is not and cannot well be improved by the authorities under the present legislation.

In view of the necessity of displacing many poor people from their homes, if overcrowding should be effectually checked, the Council of Liverpool are considering the subject of erecting "model cottages," and of improving the facilities for the poor reaching the town cheaply, if they should live in the country.

Under the excellent provision for whitewashing dirty houses, or those where fever has been, some 10,000 houses the last year were cleaned and limewashed.

Another practical improvement, which might well be imitated in New-York, (it is possible that our dispensaries may some time offer the same convenience,) is the providing the poor in their homes with disinfectants of their clothing, and allowing them to wash their linen, &c., in public places assigned, with disinfectants.

Defective as the Liverpool sanitary arrangements may be, they are no worse than those of New-York, and her reforms we have not yet adopted. When one looks at the records of the pestilence which with slow, grim and fatal pace seems advancing from the East toward Western Europe, and then it may be, as before, to cross the Atlantic, we may well in our great cities begin to take heed to sanitary provisions, and be "armed in time."

C. L. B.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

A communication has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau, from Gen. CLINTON B. FISK, Assistant Commissioner for Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, dated Aug. 26, from Chattanooga, Tenn., in reference to freedmen's affairs in Tennessee. He states that it has been his constant effort to break up all contraband camps in his district, and encourage freedmen to seek labor in the country, and not congregate in cities and towns, and he has been measurably successful. He has broken up every contraband camp in East Tennessee, and at this date not one hundred colored people at and eastward from Chattanooga are drawing rations from the government. In this region he found fifty whites to one colored person subsisting off the government. The camp at Huntsville and Tunnel Hill will be immediately broken up. Those at Gallatin and Henderson are closed. Colored people who came into East Tennessee from North Carolina are returning to their old homes. The Legislature of Tennessee, at its approaching session, it is expected will concede the right to colored citizens to prosecute in civil courts and give testimony in all courts. The desire on the part of the colored people to be educated is indeed marvelous; they literally hunger and thirst for knowledge, and in many places are themselves contributing liberally for the support of schools. At Greenville, the home of President JOHNSON, his colored neighbors have raised sixty dollars per month to pay teachers. The suspension of the bureau's agencies will discourage many, both white and black, who have found its offices of material benefit to both classes.

SEIZURE OF LIQUORS.

Some weeks ago one hundred and fifty barrels high-wines, valued at $252,000, were seized in the Northern District of New-York for an alleged violation of the internal revenue law. A proceeding *in rem* was instituted, and after the libel had been filed, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue directed that the suit be abandoned on payment of costs by the owners of the property seized. The United States District-Attorney for the Northern district of New-York demanded the payment of two per centum on the whole sum, $252,000, as his commission, and the United States Marshal of that district demanded $97 as his fees. The owners of the high-wines objected to these fees, and appealed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who referred the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision. Secretary MCCULLOCH requested the opinion of Attorney-General SPEED on the legality of the fees respectively charged by the District-Attorney and the Marshal. Mr. SPEED gives to-day a written opinion adverse to the claims of the officers above named, and the Secretary of the Treasury will direct the property to be released without the payment of the commissions. There are other heavy cases in the West and North-west in which the same question is involved, which, of course, are determined by this decision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ROBBING THE WHITE HOUSE.

The curiosity-seekers who visit the executive mansion, and who are permitted to lounge in the East Room, have been in the habit of cutting off scraps from the costly window curtains and carrying them off. The White House detectives have been on the alert for these unscrupulous visitors, and to-day caught a very respectable looking, intelligent woman in the act of tearing off a scrap of a rich lace curtain. The woman was accompanied by her daughter, a girl about twelve years old. She represents herself as being the wife of a respectable government employe. When arrested and confronted before a crowd of gaping spectators, who happened to be in the hall, the woman became frantic with terror, and overwhelmed with mortification. She appeared at once to appreciate the full measure of her transgression and the disgrace that must follow an exposure, and begged most piteously to be released from custody, and shielded from the gaze of the spectators. The unhappy woman was taken before the President's Private Secretary, Col. BROWNING, who, discovering that she had paid the penalty of her wrong in the deep mortification and terror she was suffering, ordered her immediate release.

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Gen. SWEITZER's court-martial, before whom Col. JOHN J. CLADDECK and Paymaster WEBB have been tried on charge of improper conduct, have found them guilty and sentenced them to be dismissed the service. The findings of the court have been approved by the Department Commander.

MONEY FROM GEORGIA.

The collector at Augusta, Ga., collected $43,500 in five days, viz.: from the 14th to the 19th inst. This don't look much like a bankrupt State. There is no United States depositary in that district, and the collector is compelled to tie up his money in packages and deposit it in banks at Augusta until he gets a favorable opportunity to forward the funds to Washington.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF FRAUD.

A mustering officer at Baltimore has been arrested and lodged in the Old Capitol Prison, in this city, upon the charge of defrauding the government, in conjunction with other parties to whom the mustering officer gave mustering papers, though the persons pretended to be mustered out have never been in service. By this means the scoundrels were enabled to draw bounty and pay for service.

THE STEAMER STARS AND STRIPES.

At an early period of the war there were many complaints because the Navy Department gave $55,000 for a steamer called the *Star and Stripes*, at a time when vessels of her qualities were in great demand for instant service. It is interesting to notice, in running over the list of sales, that this vessel brought $30,000 after four years' faithful service, during which she has not once been hauled up for repairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE WAGON TRAINS.

The two immense wagon trains, numbering five hundred wagons, with an ambulance train, which were recently organized for the overland trip to Leavenworth, Kansas, have started on their journey. They are expected to reach their destination by the middle of November.

PARDON ASKED.

A petition for the pardon of the rebel Major-Gen. HENRY HETH, of Virginia, was filed with the President to-day.

RETURN OF MR. FOX.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, FOX, returned to-day from his northern tour, and entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

LARGE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from the Internal Revenue, to-day, amount to $2,356,864 08, being but about 74,000 less than the receipts of yesterday, and greater than any day yet save yesterday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

NEW MAIL ROUTES.

Among the many mail routes recently restored by the Postmaster-General are the following: From Nashville to Johnsonville, and from Nashville and intermediate points to Chattanooga, and from Wartrace to Shelbyville, all daily service; from Columbia, S. C., to Greenville, and all the intermediate offices, service three times a week.

COURTS DISSOLVING.

The several courts-martial which have for months been in session in this city are gradually being dissolved. The one which Gen. SWEITZER was President has just gone out of existence.

WORK FOR FREEDMEN.

Application was made to the Freedmen's Bureau to-day for its sanction to the employment of about 1,000 freedmen, at fair wages, in extensive coal-mining operations, to be commenced on James River by a stock company of Northern capitalists.

GOING TO THE TURPENTINE STATE.

The Raleigh *Register* learns that Gov. HOLDEN has received a dispatch from President JOHNSON, in which he states that if he should visit Richmond, he will extend his journey to Raleigh, N. C.

APPOINTMENT.

The President to-day appointed FRANCIS A. D. BREMON as Chief Engineer in the revenue cutter service of the United States.

CONSUL AT JERUSALEM.

The President has appointed VICTOR BEAUBOUCHER Consul at Jerusalem, and ASA OALDIS, of Vermont, Consul at Nice.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

PROCEEDINGS ON FRIDAY.

Further Testimony as to Hunting Men with Bloodhounds and Other Harsh Treatment—The Records of Andersonville Prison not Stolen, but Still in Possession of the Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

The Wirz trial was resumed this morning.

Nazareth Allen testified that he was for a time in the Confederate service at Andersonville, and was a guard there attached to the Third Georgia Reserves. He knew that Capt. Wirz was commander of the prison; he had seen men in the stocks and in the chain-gang; one man died in the stocks; he was thus punished for trying to escape; on one occasion a prisoner stepped out of the ranks to ask Capt. Wirz to transfer him to another mess, when Wirz immediately ordered him back, cursing him and threatening to shoot him. The witness testified at length to the filthy condition of the prison; the stench was so bad while he was on duty in the stockade that he was sick pretty much all the time; he and others made complaints to their officers on the subject; a man who was sick lying on the ground, calling in his distress for his mother, asked the witness for tent materials, but he could not give the articles, as it was against orders; the prisoners were deprived of vegetables, including onions, which they had purchased at the gate; he knew that hounds were kept at the prison to scent those who had escaped.

Cross-examined by the Defence.—Witness was conscripted into the Confederate service; he had never seen any of the prisoners shot, nor did he shoot any of them; he never had orders to shoot prisoners who crossed the "dead line;" the hounds were common plantation dogs, and not particularly ugly or savage; he had never seen a man bitten by them.

Capt. J. Heath, who had been on duty in the Andersonville Prison, in the Confederate service, testified that in August, 1864, Wirz sent thirteen men to him to be ironed; they were brought by a Provost-Marshal attached to Gen. Winder's headquarters; the next day twelve of the men were ironed; one of them had got away, when the hounds were put on his scent; the man was discovered up a tree, and a pistol was fired at him; Wirz commanded him to come down; the man asked that the dogs might not be permitted to bite him; the dogs, however, attacked him when he descended, biting at his legs; Wirz could have taken the prisoner, but did not call the hounds off; he recollected of a sick man being put in the chain-gang; he did not know whether the man died or not; he did not like to tell what ailed the man, there being ladies in the court-room.

Judge-Advocate Chipman said the witness could modestly tell what ailed the man.

The witness then said the man had the diarrhea, and those with whom he was chained said they "would be d—d if they would be fastened to such a man;" they had to travel at the same time, to the same place, for the same purpose—namely, to the sink; the witness had seen the prisoner knock down two or three persons; once, when the movement of the prisoners commenced, because one of them tried to get out in a squad to which he did not belong.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by the defence, saying among other things, before the stockade was extended, he heard Capt. Wirz say if any more prisoners were sent thither, there would not be room enough for them.

The court took a recess from 1 till 2 o'clock.

When the court reassembled, Gen. THOMAS, a member of the court, called attention to an article which appeared in yesterday's *Evening Star*, as follows:

"The records of the Andersonville Prison, captured by Gen. WILSON and furnished by the War Department to the expedition sent to Andersonville by Secretary STANTON, to lay out a cemetery, and mark the graves of our soldiers who died in the prison in that place, have turned up missing. Since the return of the party one of the clerks of the Quartermaster's Department, who accompanied the expedition, and in whose hands the records were last seen, has been placed under arrest by the military authorities until he can give a satisfactory account of the disposition made of them. It is thought by some that if the records were stolen instead of lost, it was for the purpose of preventing their use as evidence against Wirz, the keeper of the Andersonville Prison, now being tried by court-martial here."

Gen. THOMAS said he wanted the prisoner tried fairly, and therefore asked whether it was true that the records had been lost or stolen.

Col. CHIPMAN replied, the hospital records and the register of deaths, with one exception, were in charge of the clerk to the commission. He did not know on what the article in the *Star* was based. The government intended to introduce the records at the proper time.

Mr. BAKER said he knew nothing about them.

Col. CHIPMAN remarked that the allegation in the *Star* was so indefinite, that it was impossible to tell whether the papers alluded to have ever been in the possession of the government or not. He repeated the hospital and death registers were not stolen, and would be introduced at the proper time.

Mr. BAKER knew nothing about the statements in the newspapers. He had read them. So far as the counsel for the prisoner was concerned, they would be happy to have produced all records bearing upon the Andersonville Prison. He asked that all the prisoner ever did be laid before the court.

Col. CHIPMAN said the article could not relate to the papers in his custody.

Mr. BAKER asked, if not inconsistent with the Judge-Advocate's duty, that the records should be placed where the counsel for the defence could have access to them.

Col. CHIPMAN—If you can convince me that I am not capable of taking care of them, I will do so.

Mr. BAKER—We made the request, with the proviso that it could be done consistently with your duty.

Col. CHIPMAN—That is another question.

Mr. BAKER—That was all we asked, in all sincerity, for our client.

Col. CHIPMAN—It is not now consistent with my duty to produce the papers.

Mr. BAKER—We made the request civilly, for information. We need all the papers very much.

William Dilliard, late in the service of the Confederate army at Andersonville, testified to the filthy state of the prison and the miserable condition of the prisoners, owing to the want of the necessaries of life, and from other causes. He gave facts in connection with men in the chain-gang, or hunted by hounds.

Calvin Honeyuth, who was also in the rebel service at Andersonville, said he saw Capt. Wirz draw his pistol and threaten to shoot a man who was sick for not starting up in line. Prisoners attempting to escape were hunted by hounds. He saw one who was torn in the leg by them. Another man was whipped on the bare back with a stick, because he blacked his face and attempted to escape with a gang of negroes.

James Mahan, who was also in the Confederate army and on duty at Andersonville, testified that he and the Assistant Provost-Marshal took thirteen men to the blacksmith shop to have iron collars and chains fastened on them. He received his verbal orders from Capt. Wirz, through an orderly sergeant. One of the men, called "Frenchy," however, made his escape. Capt. Wirz said, when he heard of it: "That damned Frenchy has escaped again;" and he sent for the dogs, which got on the trail of the man, who was captured near the stream; Wirz got off his horse and went alongside of the dogs; the witness judged that it was Wirz who fired the pistol at the man; the man's trowsers were torn by the dogs; he did not know whether the flesh was injured; witness had heard Wirz remark that he wished all the prisoners were in hell, and himself with them.

The witnesses above-named were cross-examined at length. The last one said it was a laborious and vexatious task to take care of the prisoners; and he didn't think that any one would be ambitious to have the situation.

Judge Daniel Hall, of Georgia, residing ten miles from Andersonville, testified: He frequently visited the vicinity of the prison in December, 1864; the place was so crowded that there really seemed to be no room for more. Over Capt. Wirz' offices was a sign bearing these words, "Commandant of the Interior Prison." While there he saw him draw requisitions for rations. The act of the Confederate Congress required one-tenth of the farm products to be delivered to the government and paid in as tax. The act was generally complied with. The supplies were gathered at Oglethorpe, which is ten miles from Andersonville.

Mr. DECKER, in the cross-examination, asked the prisoner whether he knew how the prison came to be so crowded. The witness replied that he only knew from what Gen. Winder told him, viz., that the prison was built for 10,000 only, but that the rushing of additional prisoners from Libby, Belle Island, and other points nearer Richmond, in consequence of Dahlgren's and Kilpatrick's raid, overcrowded the prison. Gen. Winder was proceeding to enlarge the prison, but he found he could not procure sufficient timber and labor. The General informed him that he had impressed all the saw-mills he could, and was unable to furnish all the prisoners with shelter. The witness was asked by Gen. Winder to contract for two houses at Oglethorpe, in which to place some of the sick from Andersonville, but he could not succeed in renting the premises.

At 4 o'clock the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Matinee.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The KEANS appear to-day at a matinée performance, so that people living in the country may have an opportunity of witnessing their admirable impersonations, and yet return to their homes by the usual afternoon trains and boats. The play selected for the occasion is SHAKESPEARE'S "Hamlet." In the evening Mr. FRANK DREW will make his first appearance, as a regular member of the company, in a suitable comic piece.

NOTES.

—Summer goes spitefully out, spitting fire at timid Autumn, who blushes with her burden of fruit as she hesitatingly follows the retreating steps of the August vixen. Summer was over on Thursday, according to the popular tradition; but if yesterday was not a full dog-day, we never suffered one. It is September—the month with an r, in which we may gulp the bivalve at Dorlon's, without fear of offending the fashion or the stomach. But what a hot Autumn—what a fierce September—ember days, indeed! they are furnace blasts from h——; no matter. And this heat of the dying Summer sticks to one like that adhesive undergarment given to Hercules by Miss Dejanira; or like that first "biled shirt" that Sut Lovengood got out of only at the expense of half his skin. This poor-man's plaster sort of heat, clinging around one "like sea-weed round a clam," is the worst sort of heat known to man, here or hereaf—well, never mind. We stay-at-homes can scarcely endure it; but those fortunates who have lolled away the Summer on the mountains and by the margin of the sea, who religiously retired at the close of the season, and, in obedience to the behest of fashion, came home on the last day of August—how do they like it? Not much, we reckon. However, there is one unfailing consolation amid all our sufferings; and that is the moral and physical certainty that Old Time will "fix things." His track is clear; there are no switches out of place, no draw-bridges open, no breaking axles, nothing to cast doubt upon his schedule of arrivals; and he will be here in a few days with such a supply of fine weather—of crisp, frosty mornings, and hazy and dreamy afternoons, such cool and soothing nights—that we shall speedily forget our present perspiring torments, and rejoice exceedingly in that most glorious period of all time—an American Autumn.

—The Park Theatre, of Brooklyn, opens to-night with two good plays. Mrs. CONWAY comes of a talented family, and herself shines brilliant with the rest. VIOLA BARRETT is as capable as she is charming.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A Severe Reverse for the Paraguayans.

Advices from South America, to the 24th of July, state that the Paraguayans had suffered a reverse near South Borja.

A Brazilian force had attacked the vanguard of the Paraguayan army and driven it back with a loss of 700 men, 3,000 horses, and two flags.

The Brazilians report a loss of 150 men killed and wounded.

The Emperor of Brazil was, at last accounts, at Buenos Ayres.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Stage Coach Struck by a Railroad Train—One Person Killed, Several Others Seriously Injured.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, a stage coach with a party of twelve ladies and gentlemen, neighbors, was on its way from Lovell's Corner, South Weymouth, where they all resided, to the beach at Cohasset, the party proposing to stay some days at the last-named place. In crossing the South Shore Railroad track at West Hingham, where the county road and the railroad cross each other obliquely, running almost parallel, the two horses slewed a little at the approach of a freight train, and one of the coach wheels caught between the rails and the wooden planking of the road crossing. At that moment the cow-catcher struck and shattered the wheel, turning the coach over on Mr. LOVELL and killing him instantly, and seven others out of the party of twelve were badly injured.

One man was thrown from the top of the coach on to the engine-tender and was not injured.

A lady was thrown on the cow-catcher and carried on it till the train stopped, losing one of her eyes and being in other respects badly injured.

Mr. JAMES WENDELL was very badly hurt.

Mr. M. HOLBROOK had his head injured and was considered worse this morning.

Mr. AUSTIN POOLE had his leg shattered and it was amputated. It was thought this morning that he would not live through the day.

Mrs. LOVELL's lower limbs are paralyzed, having been injured in the spine.

Mrs. POOLE is seriously injured.

Both these ladies are in a very critical condition.

The other passengers were none of them dangerously injured, though severely jarred and bruised.

A FAMILY MURDERED.

A Wife and Mother Kills Her Husband, Her Daughter and Herself.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 1, 1865.

A horrible tragedy occurred in South Dedham last night; a man, his wife and daughter being shot dead.

Dr. CARLOS MARSTON, a homeopathic physician, and his daughter, an interesting girl of ten years of age, were shot by Mrs. MARSTON, the doctor's wife, who afterwards finished her dreadful work by shooting herself.

Mrs. MARSTON has been sick for a number of weeks past, and has at times given evidence of mental derangement. For several days past she had been growing worse.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from New-Orleans 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The weather at New-Orleans continued good. We see no allusion to the "yellow" fever reported via Cairo. The deaths during the week ending Aug. 20 foot up 170.

We learn from the Woodville (Miss.) *Republican*, of the 15th inst., that such a conflict has arisen between Gov. SHARKEY, the military authorities and Secretary SEWARD, as to give reason to believe the Governor intends sending in his resignation. The military, it appears, refused to obey a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge MERWIN, of Warren County. Gov. SHARKEY telegraphed to Washington a statement of facts; Secretary SEWARD replied that Mississippi was still under martial law, and the military were supreme.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* notices the revival of various institutions of learning throughout the State, and their preparations for an active and industrious Fall term.

The Lagrange *Patriot* reports the suicide of Mr. BASFORD, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of that county.

The San Antonio *News* of the 4th notices the arrival of Maj.-Gen. MERRITT, with two regiments U. S. cavalry, in that city, on the 1st inst. The bulk of the command got there the next day.

From Fort Laramie.

FORT LARAMIE, Friday, Sept. 1.

The wagon road party under Col. SAWYER, from Sioux City, arrived at Fort Conner, on Powder River, after many hardships, in a destitute condition. They report the route by Nimeraza and White Rivers impracticable. They were sometimes two days without water. The Indians attacked them several times, but were driven off. The party lost three killed, among them Col. SAWYER's brother.

The route to Montana from this place via Fort Conner, Powder River and Clark's Fork, following the east base of Big Horn Mountains, is reported practicable. It cuts off four hundred and fifty miles of the distance by the old trail. Plenty of wood, water and grass are said to be on the route, which is very direct. The post for Powder River is located on this route.

Visitors to Alexander H. Stephens—The New Collector of Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 1.

A brother of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in company with Col. JOHNSON, a friend of both brothers, went down to Fort Warren this morning with a permit to visit the late rebel Vice-President.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the newly appointed Collector of the Revenue Customs at the port of Boston, took possession of his office this afternoon.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 1.

The frauds brought to light here upon the government by means of fraudulent muster-rolls, based upon forged descriptive lists, issued by Capt. D. S. BRECKARTH, Assistant Commissary of Musters for this department, promises to assume large proportions. BRECKARTH and a number of his accomplices in the fraud, are now in close confinement here, and Col. WOOLLY, Provost-Marshal is actively engaged in investigating the matter, and has brought to light important information, which completely exposes the mode of operations pursued by BRECKWITH. The Paymaster's Department here is in no way implicated in the affair. The payments were made according to descriptive lists, and in good faith. The accomplice of BECKWITH would personate different parties going from one hospital to another, assuming to be sick, obtain their discharge, and then draw the money from the Paymaster, and divide the spoils with BECKWITH.

The interest of the City of Baltimore in the Northern Central Railroad was sold to-day for $881,000. It is understood that the Northern Central Railroad Company were the purchasers.

Break in the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, Sept. 1.

Three gates of the Allenburgh lock of the Welland Canal were carried away to-day by a schooner. Navigation will be resumed again on Monday.

Cotton Arriving at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Sept. 1.

The first cargo of cotton received at this port from New-Orleans since the outbreak of the rebellion, arrived to-day in the schooner *Argus Eye*.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Newark—Speeches of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Hon. W. R. Kinney, of Kentucky, Gen. McAllister, and Others.

In response to a call addressed to "the citizens of Newark and vicinity, desirous to aid in vindicating the good name of New-Jersey, and redeeming the State administration from the control of the pro-slavery opposition," a very large audience assembled last evening at Concert Hall, in that city, to ratify the nomination of MARCUS L. WARD, the Union candidate for Governor, to be voted for at the ensuing election.

At precisely 8 o'clock, the speakers appeared upon the stand, and were greeted most enthusiastically. When silence had been restored, the meeting was called to order and the following gentlemen were unanimously selected as the officers of the evening:

President—Wm. D. Russell.
Vice-Presidents—Daniel Dodd, James G. Barnet, Charles S. Macknet, Wm. H. Kirk, Horace J. Poinier, Dr. F. Ill, Nathan Hedger, Stephen G. Sturges, Spencer Scott, M. T. Hard, James E. Bathgate, Daniel Lauck.
Secretaries—James L. Hoyes, Theo. F. Kinney, Caleb S. Titsworth, B. Preith.

HON. FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN

was then introduced by the Chairman as the first speaker. He said it gave him pleasure to manifest, at least by his presence, his deep interest in the canvass now inaugurated, and in the coming election. That great physical battle for civil liberty, preparatory to which had been all the contests, privations and hardships of past ages, had been fought, and, thank God, the physical victory was on the side of civil liberty. [Applause.] Through the prowess of the soldier, the anguish of bereaved hearts, the wager of battle had adjudged that in America man shall be free. [Applause.] He was no advocate of war, which was at all times terrible, though such a war as ours had been—a war for such a principle—had something of grandeur in it. He was proud to say, standing there, that in the war just closed the soldiery of New-Jersey had sustained themselves with a courage and a daring excelled by none. [Loud applause.] The names of TAYLOR and BAYARD, of HAYES, ZABRISKIE and KEARNY were only representative of thousands of others equally noble and heroic. [Renewed applause.] They fought to subdue a causeless attack by rebels upon the government of their country; and they never dreamed, until it was intimated to them at Trenton on Wednesday last, that an election according to the constitutional forms of government for another President was sufficient cause for war. [Laughter and applause.] They never dreamed that they were bringing guilt and murder to their own hearts because engaged in an unrighteous war. He denounced that platform as a calumny upon the American soldier. [Applause.] He denounced it as a traitorous apology for rebels, [renewed applause,] and he thought that the men who voted for it will know it before they are many months older. [Laughter.] The Chicago platform would be forgotten when compared with that vile declaration that the men of the North are responsible for the blood that has been shed in this war and for the widows and orphans that have been made. The State of New-Jersey had been under an odious rule too long; now was the time for reformation. They might yet make the political history of New-Jersey as illustrious, by their political action, as has been the conduct of her soldiery in the field; for it so happened, in the conflicting maze of events, that New-Jersey, by its own vote, could send a thrill of joy to the hearts of men all over the world, because she could now eradicate forever from the American Constitution human slavery. [Tremendous applause.] The great question was, should they do it? [Renewed applause.] He declared to them that if it were proclaimed at the South to-day that New-Jersey had declared for the constitutional amendment, all hopes in the breasts of the people of the South of reviving slavery would expire at once and forever, and they of the South would themselves vote for the amendment. [Applause.] The new order of things would be forced upon them as an inexorable necessity. But, say the Opposition, it is already dead. Well, if it were really already dead, they would bury it, and then they would be sure it was out of the way. He declared that while the physical victory was achieved, the great political victory was not, and would not be till slavery was eradicated. [Applause.] As in the dark days of the Revolution, it was on the fields of New-Jersey that those victories that made us a free people were won. So grant that it might be, to the honor of New-Jersey, that by her vote she eradicates forever from the American Constitution the system of American slavery. [Renewed applause.] With things as they were, the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN—[applause]—must be left to the country to say how far it is efficient; but the friends of freedom did not intend to leave anything for the courts to decide. The people meant to tear the system out, root and branch. [Cheers.] The party which now counselled inaction with reference to the constitutional amendment was the same party which a year ago declared the war a failure—the same party that wrote over the American flag, "the American arms have failed," and then asked the American people to march under it. [Applause.] The American people refused thus to interpret the signs of the times; they tore it from that starred shoulder, let him go to Europe [laughter] and placed it in the hands of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Great cheering.] They had come to-night to ratify the nomination of MARCUS L. WARD [cheers for MARCUS L. WARD] for the chief magistracy of New-Jersey, and they would ratify it again in November. He need not speak in praise of their candidate. they themselves knew him. Of all the names before the convention, he seemed to be the proper one for selection. He was a man not only upright and honest in his dealings—that was a common virtue—but he was also honest in his opinions as well—and that was not common. [Laughter and applause.] MARCUS L. WARD was now the soldiers candidate for Governor. [Long continued applause.]

After music by the band, the following resolution was proposed and enthusiastically adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That this meeting, representing the Union voters of the city of Newark, do hereby most heartily ratify the nomination of MARCUS L. WARD as the Union candidate for Governor of New Jersey; that we point to his record as a man, a citizen and a patriot, as affording conclusive evidence of his eminent fitness for the most exalted position in the gift of our people; that standing with him on those principles of liberty and union—those ideas of inherent life in the State, indestructible and eternal—which have been vindicated by our veterans in the field, we invite all men, of whatever past party faith, who now desire to see all the fruits of our costly struggle secured for all posterity, to unite with us in a sublime endeavor for the redemption of our State, and the overthrow of all doctrines and all organizations which stand in the way of the nation's complete and perfect deliverance.

The chairman then introduced

HON. W. R. KINNEY, OF KENTUCKY.

The speaker, on rising, was greeted with loud cheers. He said he did not intend to discuss the local politics of the State, and still the Democratic Convention, in their resolutions, had laid themselves so fair for a blow that he could hardly resist the temptation. [Laughter.] They had taken be believed, both sides of every question that had agitated the country during the last four years, and while they had denounced the past war, they had declared themselves in favor of the next. He had lived in the South; he thought the institution of slavery before the war was very convenient for the whites, and, in some respects, beneficial to the blacks. But since the rebellion that institution had ceased to be beneficial, either to the white or black race. [Applause.] At the time of the election in 1860, the institution seemed secure; it was as secure as it had ever been; the laws for its protection were more thoroughly enforced than they had been before. The South threw down the gauntlet, and they made war on the pretence of saving slavery. According to them it was the only issue of the contest. At the beginning of the war, the Chief Magistrate declared that he did not wish to interfere with the domestic institution of the States. As the armies advanced our generals proved that they were actuated by no desire to interfere with those institutions. The property in slaves, of men whose hands were black with treason, was scrupulously guarded and protected. The restoration of the union of the States was the great principle upon which the war was conducted. In the Summer of 1862, owing to the persistency of the rebellion, it was deemed necessary by the Administration to strike a blow at slavery in order to save the Union. And yet, even at this late day, the President proposed to the border States the scheme of compensated emancipation; but conservatism rejected the proposition, and denied those States the benefits of this compensation. At that time, it seemed that the recognition of the South by foreign Powers was almost inevitable. Had that catastrophe occurred, it would have prolonged the war, and it would have caused tee shedding of rivers of patriotic blood, one drop of which was worth more than all the slaves and slave systems in the world. [Loud applause.] On the 1st of January, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued; but President LINCOLN did not make the issue; he accepted the issue which was thrust upon him. The speaker, in the course of his remaks paid a beautiful and heartfelt tribute to the memory of the late President, and then passed on to the consideration of the constitutional amendment. The adoption of it he advocated in the strongest terms. For Kentucky, his own State, it seemed supremely necessary. If the incubus of slavery rested much longer on that State, her best citizens would be constrained to seek another habitation beyond the reach of its baleful influence. He besought the people of New-Jersey not to withhold that act, which it was in their power to do, by which slavery anywhere in the Union would be rendered impossible. His address was quite lengthy, abounding in eloquent and felicitous expressions. At the close of his remarks

Gen. MCALLISTER was introduced, and received with loud applause. He did not come here he said to make a speech, he only came to show what all soldiers will do to declare that their bullets and their ballots will go in the same direction. He was proud to be present to raise his voice in this ratification of the nominations of the Trenton Convention. That convention had given the soldiers the candidate, MARCUS L. WARD, [loud applause;] and the soldiers would rally around him and bear him triumphantly into the chair of the Chief Magistracy of the State of New-Jersey. When the surrender of LEE took place they were drawn up in line to receive the announcement. As he looked around on that occasion he saw the beloved flag of the New-Jersey Brigade. [Applause.] He was called upon for a speech; he told them that a great duty remained for them to perform, and those soldiers knew what it was, though New-Jersey soldiers were disfranchised, and did not talk much about voting, but they declared this memorable occasion that they had a foe at home to defeat at the polls—the Copperheads who had withheld the franchise from them. They had an account to settle with the dominant party of New-Jersey. While in the field they, the soldiers of New-Jersey, petitioned the legislature of their State to grant to them that franchise—to allow them to have a voice in the elections at home. But that petition was dishonored. Now the battle already commenced, they, citizens and soldiers, expected to fight it out to the end—to make, in November, one grand charge, which should hurl the now dominant party from their seats of power forever. [Loud applause.] The soldiery on the field had triumphantly borne the flag of the republic till it waved over the whole land. He exhorted them and those who had remained at home, to be equally faithful at the polls, and thus should an equally signal triumph there be secured. [Renewed applause.]

United States District-Attorney GASEBY, arrising, congratulated his fellow-citizens on the auspicious beginning of the campaign which they had beheld to-night. He hoped that the appeal which the Kentuckian who had so eloquently addressed them—the appeal for the assistance of New-Jersey to enable his State to get rid of the incubus of slavery—to indorse the amendment to the constitution, rendering slavery in the country impossible—would not be disregarded. There was only one matter to which he wished to refer. It had been charged by the opposition that the interest and benevolence displayed toward the soldiers on the part of their candidate was prompted by self-interest. He wished to say, as a matter of justice, that he *knew* such was not the case; the charge was a deliberate falsehood. Any one who would prove that it was true should receive a hundred dollars for every dollar he could prove Mr. WARD had thus received. [Applause.]

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, with three times three for MARCUS L. WARD.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COLLISION.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—The Jury Out Until Midnight, and Not Able to Agree.

The Coroner's jury empannelled to investigate into the causes of the late catastrophe on the Long Island Railroad, met again at Remsen's Hotel, Jamaica, yesterday, at 1 P. M., Coroner HENDRICKSON presiding.

Dr. G. C. KISSAM, of Jamaica, testified that he attended Messrs. WALKER, WILSON, CROOKER and SAULL, (killed), assisted by Drs. WOOD, ANDREWS, PARKER, and BELDIN, and that the deaths of all the above-named were caused by the collision on Monday.

ROBERT WHITE, Acting Superintendent of the Long Island Railroad testified that he received his appointment from OLIVER CHARLICK, President of the Road; was at Hunter's Point when the mail train started on Monday; the train was behind time in starting, and is usually behind time about thrice a week; the down train is behind time about, perhaps, twice a week; the yard-master filled witnesses station when he was absent; the employes are appointed by the President on consultation with witness and the master machinist; it was the duty of the conductor to see that all his passengers are seated, if he had not room for them on the cars composing the train, it was his duty to take on extras for that purpose; extra cars were provided by the company; it was the duty of the conductor of the mail train to remain at Winfield, knowing that he was behind time; he should not have attempted to reach Jamaica before the express train passed the Winfield Station.

JAMES B. COOPER, of Brooklyn, a Custom-house Inspector, who was a passenger on the express train, testified that there was not a sufficiency of seats to accommodate the passengers on Monday morning. The express train was going at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. It was generally up to time, but the other trains were generally behind time.

JOHN MAYS, of Smithtown, L. I., testified to the same effect as to the scarcity of seats on the cars.

CHARLES CARPENTER, of Laketown, L. I., a practical engineer, testified that had he been in the place of the conductor of the express train, he would have pursued the same course that official did, as he had the right of the road on the occasion. The brakes used on the road are the old-fashioned wooden brakes, which are never used now on well regulated roads; if patent brakes were used, the train might have been stopped within a distance of 200 feet. He would not consider a man of one year's experience competent to manage a railroad; believed the present manager had not more than one year's experience. There should be telegraphic communication with each station to render travel safe. One of the brakemen on the train was a green hand, taken out of the yard.

GEORGE WOOD, an engineer on the Brooklyn Central Railroad, testified that he could not have stopped either train in a shorter space than from 300 to 400 yards, considering the rate of speed at which the express train was going; that the morning train going west was generally an hour behind time in reaching Jamaica; to insure safety on all trains, there should be one regular brakeman to every two cars.

JAMES DONALDSON, of New-York, a passenger on the mail train, testified that he had traveled on the road during the past six weeks, and that during that time the down train left Hunter's Point from a few minutes to half an hour behind time. The train on which the witness arrived in Jamaica to-day, consisting of six cars, had only one brakeman, who informed him that he had not sufficient help to insure safety in case of emergency.

Mr. H. J. CLARKE of New-Yord, a passenger on the mail train, testified that one of the brakemen who formerly ren on the express train, told him that he left it in consequence of an insufficiency of help—he being the only one allowed on that train.

RICHARD WEEKS, a brakeman on the express train, testified that there was but one regular brakeman besides himself employed on the express train; that the baggage-master helped on the brakes and also assisted the conductor in the collection of tickets; he often found the brakes out of order, on an average twice a week.

WM. BRUSH, of Jamaica, considered the general management of the road very poor; there was a great scarcity of cars and locomotives; not enough of them to supply the wants of travel.

HENRY FATHERSALL, agent for the Long Island Express Company, who was on the mail train, testified that, as a general rule, the trains starting from Hunter's Point were behind time. On the day of the collision the mail train was going at the rate of from five to eight miles per hour.

MICHAEL RYAN, baggage-master on the mail train, testified that it was part of his duty to attend the brake on the baggage cars; that the train leaving Hunter's Point in the morning was generally half an hour behind time, in consequence of the non-arrival of the James-slip ferry-boat.

A. S. CORWIN, baggage-master on the express train, testified that he had also to attend the brakes when not engaged in any other duty; that he was in the rear car assisting the conductor when the collision took place. Two good brakes would be sufficient to hold any train of the size of the express train anywhere on the road.

Thus ended the afternoon testimony, and the jury took a recess until 8 o'clock.

JAMAICA, L. I., Friday, Sept 1—Midnight.

The jury have been deliberating upon the evidence all this evening, but are as yet unable to agree upon a verdict.

SECOND DISPATCH.

JAMAICA, L. I., Saturday, Sept. 2—1 A. M.

The jury in the case of the Long Island Railroad disaster have been in deliberation since 8 o'clock last evening, and there is not the least prospect of their agreeing upon a verdict.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, Aug. 29.

The undertaker of this city reports only six deaths in Newburn among the white population during the present month, 2 of which were accidental, 2 from billious fever, and two infants, which presents a state of health not equaled by any other city of its size in the country. This should be an answer to the malicious report that Newbern is an unhealthy city.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Generals W. B. Hazen and W. B. Franklin, and Col. W. A. Franklin of the U. S. Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Major-General Alvord from Oregon, and Gen. Geo. P. Este, U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. John Boyle, Ky.; Judge A. G. Thurman, Ohio; Hons. Peter Cagger, Albany, and Austin Myers, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GeneralHooker, who has been stopping at the residence of a friend during the last week, leaves to-day for West Point.

A CLOSE SHAVE.—Last evening at 8 o'clock, as the Staten Island boat was within about two feet of its bridge, a man stepping ashore missed, and fell into the water. He was pulled out as the boat was being chained. He was in imminent danger of going down, and came up out of the water two or three times. About two or three days ago, a man jumped overboard from the 7 o'clock boat from the city. He was lost.

A Few Facts.

If any one doubts that we can extract teeth without pain, or without any ill effects from the gas, they will be satisfied by visiting our office for an hour and seeing and conversing with patients after their teeth have been extracted. Instead of pain, to many it is a real pleasure to have teeth extracted while under the influence of the nitrous oxide gas. Hundreds have said so, and we must believe it.

By years of experience in making and administering the gas, and always making it fresh every day, we have (we think) acquired a remarkable skill in the business. We use on an average, 150 gallons of gas per day, and in no instance have we had the slightest ill effects to attend it. Nearly half our business comes from patients recommended to us by the medical profession. In making the gas, in administering it, and in extracting teeth, we endeavor to arrive as near perfection as possible. G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association,
No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.

—Advertisement.

We Regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is. We shall do all in our power to introduce it among our friends and acquaintances.—(Henry A. Hitchcock, Sturbridge, Mass.) It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels; gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

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This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

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A Card.

No. 467 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

The undersigned begs leave to adopt this method of informing his friends and patrons that he has associated himself with JOSEPH A. MILLER, as above, for the manufacture and sale of gents' fine silk, cassimere, felt and cloth hats; also ladies', misses' and children's fancy hats, caps and furs.

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No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DIMOCK—WESTON.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 31, by Rev. A. V. Dimock, ANTHONY W. DIMOCK and HELEN, daughter of the late Edward R. Weston, all of Elizabeth.

SAWYER—SMITH.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, by Rev. Alexander McLean, Mr. BYRON L. SAWYER, of Richmond, and LIZZIE M., daughter of Geo. G. Smith, of this city.

DIED.

CLOWES.—In New-York, on Thursday, Aug. 31, of apoplexy, GERARDUS CLOWES, in the 74th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 3, from the residence of his son, No. 145 West 42d-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, Long Island.

SCUDDER.—At Fishkill, on the Hudson, on Thursday, Aug. 31, ELIZABETH, youngest child of Henry J. and Louisa H. Scudder.

WHITON.—At Piermont, on the Hudson, on Friday, Sept. 1, WM. HENRY WHITON, Jr., aged 17 months, youngest child of Wm. H. and Sarah L. Whiton, of Georgetown, D. C.

WATTS.—At Albany, on Thursday, Aug. 31, JAMES A. WATTS, son of William Watts, of Carmel.

His funeral will take place on Saturday morning, Sept. 2, at 10½ A. M., from his late residence, Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Carmel papers please copy.

YOUNGS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 30, Miss CECILE H. WILLEMIN, aged 18 years, 7 months and 16 days, adopted child of Henry J. Youngs.

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PORTRAIT OF KETCHUM, THE GREAT forger. See New-York *Dispatch* for Sept. 3. For sale by all news agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIG.-GEN. T. E. G. RANSOM. BY
DR. J. P. THOMPSON: SEE
HOURS AT HOME.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
AMERICAN NEWS CO., General Agents.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR FOR A SMALL BOTTLE OF HAIR-DYE, WHEN YOU CAN GET A BOTTLE FIVE TIMES AS LARGE, OF A BETTER DYE, FOR THE SAME MONEY.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR-DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair-oil. It is warranted not to injure the hair or skin. Manufactured by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by D. BARNES & CO., Park-row, and by J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway.

FANS, PARIS FANS,
Elegant styles, just received, Three, Five, Eight to Forty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU *is the Great Diuretic.* HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA *is the Great Blood Purifier.* Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

GIN SOLACE
Is a great renovator and purifier of the system. For sale by druggists and grocers. Depot No. 158 Pearl-st.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
New styles—Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES,
Just received from Paris, Five, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DANGERS AND DEMANDS OF THE NEW ERA. BY
JAMES R. SPALDING. See
HOURS AT HOME.
SEPTEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BORUSSIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of September, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

$12 SAVED—OUR CELEBRATED "soft-finish" "Sea Island" SHIRTS, (the finest goods made except "N. Y. Mills") are now for sale at our retail department, No. 3 Park-row, *at the wholesale price*, $3 each—*a positive saving* to the consumer of $12 per dozen. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Sole Manufacturers, No. 36 Warren-st.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

GIN SOLACE
Is a Vegetable Aromatic Tonic.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

GIN SOLACE
Cures Dyspepsia and Gout.

DR. SHERWOOD'S TRUSS, NO. 545 Broadway, is the cheapest, best and only radical cure truss in the world, because it can be used in bed or at business without pain. Send for circular.

GIN SOLACE
Affords great relief in all troubles of the kidneys and bladder.

AT MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway. Examinations with charts given daily.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.,
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.

Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

CITY OF NASHVILLE OVER-DUE COUPONS,
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company Bonds bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

GOLD AND SILVER COMPANIES.

Notice is hereby given, that those great novel inventions for concentrating, oxidizing, regrinding and amalgamating, that have been in progress of perfecting since 1864, are now complete, accomplishing the great object desired perfectly. Will be exhibited for a few days, from 1 to 6 P. M., at No. 99 Furman-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and SEAL. seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

L.S. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
INSURANCE BUILDINGS, NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.

ISAAC H. WALKER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY,
NO. 99 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company, for the purpose of electing trustees, and transacting other business, will be held at the Company's Office, New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of September.

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 NEXT, FROM bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company of Michigan, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP constantly on hand, and for sale by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS
AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
AND
BANKING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $1,000 EACH.
REDEEMABLE IN TEN YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK
1ST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to MOSES TAYLOR and JAMES ROBB, trustees, upon the railroad of the company from Savannah to Macon, Georgia, (190¼ miles.) The trustees' deed has been made under the advice and direction of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Esq.

The proceeds of the bonds are required to repair damages to the railroad sustained by the late invasion of Georgia.

The Georgia Central Railroad and Banking Company constructed its railroad without contracting any bonded debt, and its capital account, represented by shares, amounts to $4,666,800, upon which, for several years preceding the war, its dividends were large, and, in 1861, amounted to 26 per cent. It possesses valuable assets, consisting of bonds and stocks in other railroad corporations for over one million of dollars, all of which are expected to prove good with a few years of peace.

The Georgia Central Railroad, connecting at Millen and Macon with the entire system of railways in Georgia, the South Atlantic and Southwestern States, is certain to command a traffic of value and importance; and it is not doubted that the active and enterprising people of Georgia will promptly accept the new state of affairs, and at an early day recover the prosperity lost by war.

We commend these bonds to the public as a safe and reliable security, and proposals will be received for the whole or any part thereof until the 10th day of September, when the bonds will be ready for delivery, or at any time thereafter within thirty days, at the option of the bidder, on a deposit of ten per cent.

The right to reject any or all of the bids is reserved, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.

The bonds will be coupon, with the right of registration, or, by surrender of the coupons, made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders.

Parties making proposals are requested to address us in writing, and state the amount of bonds desired.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,
No. 52 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO
7 PER CENT.
WATER LOAN BONDS.
Interest, January and July,
Payable in New-York,
For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.

Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.

This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

GENTIL & PHIPPS,
BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad-st., New-York. Government Securities, Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission.

SILVER MINING.

The books are now open at Room No. 26, No. 71 Broadway, for subscriptions to one of the best mining properties in Nevada, directly at Austin.

ALABAMA MONEY WANTED.

Highest prices paid at
MOSES & SCHIFFER, No. 32 Broad-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst.
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of the said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET,

IN THE SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON against HENRY H. DICKSON—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant, HENRY H. DICKSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, number sixty-five Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and seventy-three dollars, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 27, 1865.

aug18-6tlawSa* EDWARD VAN NESS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 65 Wall-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 19, 1865.

jel7 law6mS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD TEN DOLLARS IN GOLD.—Lost probably in Fulton Market, a piece of tin foil containg a $5 gold piece with the owner's name on it; and a Spanish half dollar, silver, the above reward will be paid to any one returning the same to GEORGE H. PENNIMAN, Judd Oil Company, No. 139 Front-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOKS NOS. 5,628 and 20,411, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 25th day of September, 1865.

SARAH WOODS, Depositor.
JAMES QUINN,
JAMES W. FISHER, Administrators.

DIVIDENDS.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.

OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.

on the capital stock of the company, out of the net earnings for the month of August, (aside from a surplus in funds on hand, and a large quantity of oil in tanks,) payable on and after this date.

D. S. DUNCOMB, President.
O. M. BEACH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending July 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. The transfer books will be closed on FRIDAY, 25th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 1. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day ordered an issue of four million dollars of scrip stock to the stockholders, recorded on the closing of the books on the 25th inst., share for share, upon which twenty-five (25) per cent. is declared paid, leaving seventy-five (75) per cent. to be called for at the pleasure of the company.

The certificates will be delivered to stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTANA PETROLEUM CO.,
NOS. 64 AND 66 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 9,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MONTANA Petroleum Company have declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. for the month of August, payable Sept. 9. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of September.

A. P. FUNK, President.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD Company will pay on demand, free of government tax, a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable at the Treasurer's office, No. 9 Broad-st., Room No. 11.

J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of OLNEY, PRATT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, George W. Pratt having sold his interest in said firm to the remaining partners.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.
(Signed,) GEORGE A. OLNEY,
CHAS. D. PRATT,
GEO. W. PRATT.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, GEORGE A. OLNEY, CHARLES D. PRATT and LEMUEL SMITH, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, and that the terms of said partnership are as follows, viz.:

First—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is OLNEY & PRATT.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in stationery, and such other articles as are usually dealt in by wholesale and retail stationers.

Third—That the names of all the general partners are GEORGE A. OLNEY, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and CHAS. D. PRATT, who resides at English Neighborhood, County of Bergen and State of New-Jersey; and the name of the only special partner is LEMUEL SMITH, who resides in the City and County of New-York.

Fourth—That the amount of capital stock which Lemuel Smith, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars in cash.

Fifth—And that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1865; and August 15, 1868, is the period at which it will terminate.

DATED Aug. 31, A. D. 1865.
GEO. A. OLNEY,
CHAS. D. PRATT, General Partners.
LEMUEL SMITH, Special Partner.
[Internal Revenue stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

THE COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm of HUNT, VAN KLUCK & MORTIMER having expired by limitation, the business of the late firm will be settled by CLARENCE A. MORTIMER, at No. 4 College-place.

J. O. HUNT.
LEON'D G. VAN KLUCK.
CLARENCE A. MORTIMER.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership, under the firm name of COOKE & WRIGHT, for the purpose of conducting a general brokerage and commission business in stocks, notes, gold and foreign exchange, at No. 12 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865. DANIEL B. COOKE.
WM. C. WRIGHT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN Mr. JOSHUA HARRISON and the undersigned was dissolved on the 25th day of August last.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865. LEWIS FINCH.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.

WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURKISH BATHS.
NO. 13 LAIGHT-ST., NEW-YORK.
One door from St. John's Park.

Take 6th, 7th, 8th or 9th avenue cars and stop at cor. Canal and Laight sts.

WHAT OUR BATHERS SAY:

"A new and delicious sensation."—*Major-Gen. Banks.*

"To show my opinion, I hereby take twenty tickets."—*Geo. F. Train.*

"I was sick with a very bad bilious cold and severe headache when I went in. Am entirely relieved."—*Hon. G. A. Grow, Ex-Speaker House of Representatives.*

"Its effects upon myself have been excellent. After much suffering from an inflammation of one eye, I was entirely relieved by four baths."—*Prof. T. J. Cook, N. Y.*

"It is the most valuable of baths.—*Dio Lewis, M. D.*

"When I came to you I was suffering with rheumatism so I could hardly walk. Four baths have entirely cured me."—*Edward Hughes, Esq., N. Y.*

"Every bath I take makes me feel stronger."—*Miss M. B., N. Y.*

HOURS—Gentlemen from 6 to 8 A. M., and 2 30 to 9 P. M. Ladies from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

☞ Baths are administered to ladies with the utmost care by a competent lady attendant.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE ROBINSON PATENTED
WOOD-SOLE AND LEATHER SHANK BOOT AND SHOE.

These boots and shoes are an improvement never before attained in this country or in Europe. The soles and heels are made of hard maple wood, and are connected by a shank of sole leather; the upper is secured to the sole by a thin iron band encircling the same; they are as easy and pliable to the feet as any other boot or shoe, and are as handsome in appearance and style. Above all, they keep the feet dry and warm.

For farmers, miners and the laboring classes generally; in fact, all who consult health and economy, these boots and shoes are invaluable.

We have now ready for delivery a first-rate shoe, made of heavy kip leather. Dealers in boots and shoes are particularly invited to an examination of them.

UNION BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK,
No. 24 Dey-st., up stairs.

N. B.—Fine boots and shoes on the same principle will soon be made.

ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.
ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four packs* of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers.

SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,

with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack For sale by the manufacturers.

SAMUEL HART & CO., No 546 Broadway.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—Collections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address

L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.—Couriers' and Traveling Servants' Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James, London, composed of respectable men of different nations, established in 1851, and largely patronized by English and American families. Couriers suitable for all countries may be obtained by applying to the secretary. This society is well known to and patronized by many of the large banking and commercial houses which more particularly represent American business.

OWYHEE MINES, IDAHO TERRITORY.

A. S. CLARK WILL FAITHFULLY attend to any business intrusted to him, in regard to mining interests, in this section or California. Reference S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, corner of Greenpoint-av. and Franklin-st.; or D. BRAINERD, Montague and Court sts., Brooklyn.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND FALL opening of elegantly trimmed PATTERNS of all the latest and most desirable styles for Ladies' and childrens' dress, on MONDAY, Sept. 4, No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East Fourteenth-st., No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches. September number of *Demorest's Monthly* now ready.

PURE COUNTRY COWS' MILK, AND NO other, is served to families by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, from their offices, No. 146 East 10th-st., and corner of 37th-st. and Broadway. References to any of our customers, or come and see our system to keep it pure as cows give it.

S. W. CANFIELD, Agent.

U. S. BOUNTY DUE MEN ENLISTED in the Navy since July 4, 1864, also men transferred from the army to the navy, at the Banking office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway. Also all payable are now being paid.

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail.
READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 302 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat Golden Era; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Genera and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Side-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Transfer, registered 112 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Ad. Hines, registered 112 tons.
Wharf-boat Crescent City, registered 849 tons.
Wharf-boat Glenwood, registered 157 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.

ALSO.
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges;
A model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, side-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrellitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS, U.S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.

FOR SALE—CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures, and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The mill and machinery constructed to reroll railroad iron are entirely new, and of the most improved character.

For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter, to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All bids should be indorsed "Proposals to purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."

D. C. McCALLUM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.
Director and General Manager Military Railroads, U.S.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned at this office until Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865, for furnishing Fresh Beef, in such quantities as may be required from day to day, at Hart's Island, David's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, Sandy Hook, Fort Wood and New-York City, and such places in its vicinity as are not otherwise provided for, for four months, commencing on Sept. 10, 1865, and to incorporate Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, New-York Harbor, for the balance of the period above-mentioned, commencing on Oct. 6, 1865, and also Fort Richmond, commencing Oct. 18, 1865.

Bids can be made for one or more, or all of the posts, at the option of the bidder.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business.

Bidders themselves, or their authorized representatives, *must be present at the opening of the bids, or otherwise their bids will not be considered.*

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

The Fresh Beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities and times as may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, with the names of two veritable sufficient sureties, in $20,000 each, for the whole or its proportion for any one or more posts; and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid; the sureties being ready to respond in person, at this office, immediately after being notified.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

F. E. BERIER,
Capt. and Commis'y of Subs'e.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly guaged, in prime order, and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 20 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE,
IN NEWCASTLE COUNTY, DEL.

A family mansion and country seat, with valuable farm attached.

One mile from the City of Wilmington, Del., known as "Eden Park."

This estate,

CONSISTING OF 185 ACRES,

of the most productive and desirable land in Newcastle County, will be offered at public sale on

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, 1865,

at the hotel of B. C. Pearce, at 5th and Market sts., in the City of Wilmington, at 2 o'clock P. M. It will be sold in two separate parcels.

No. 1.—The MANSION HOUSE, with its stabling, outbuildings, &c., complete, with TWELVE ACRES OF THE FINEST LAND, including the Grove, Lawns, Nursery; also, large and highly cultivated VEGETABLE GARDEN, with gardener's house erected thereon.

The mansion is a spacious three-storied stone and brick building, rough cast, newly fitted up, with parlor, dining and smoking rooms, library, two halls and conservatory on the first floor; fourteen bed chambers besides servants' rooms and good attics on the upper floors; the whole in excellent condition. The roof and upper stories were built in 1863, of the best material and workmanship; the rooms are well distributed and proportioned, supplied with bath and water closets, good drainage, and ample supply of pure water in the house. The kitchen, wash and ironing rooms, with coal house, &c., all complete. Large, dry and commodious cellars under the entire building, with heating apparatus, flues, &c. The stable appurtenant is of brick, new and well arranged for seven horses, with abundant carriage room, and adjoining it there is a well-constructed ice-house of ample capacity.

The grove adjoining is composed of the finest old trees, through which avenues are laid out; the grounds surrounding are well stocked with a variety of the choicest fruit trees, also flowers and shrubbery. The entire establishment is of a class rare in this country, and seldom offered for sale, and has been occupied only by its owners during the present century.

NO. 2—THE EDEN PARK FARM,

containing 173 acres of land, not surpassed in fertility and productiveness by any in the County of Newcastle. It is well fenced and watered throughout, with complete set of buildings, partly new, and all substantial. The farm-house is a double three-storied brick building. There are three large barns, with ice-house, granary, tool-house, outhouses, shedding, stock-yard, &c., with abundant supply of excellent water from wells, with pumps in good order. The property abuts upon the Christiana River, with excellent landing for steam or sailing vessels, the bank or levee having lately been renewed and faced with stone, so as to be permanent without further outlay. The location of this property and the character of its soil especially adapt it to the production of vegetables and fruit, for which the adjacent markets of Wilmington and Philadelphia create a constant and growing demand. A large and profitable vegetable garden is now in operation upon the farm, and the inducements for its increase are very great.

The place is perfectly healthy, and lies in the midst of a fertile district of well improved farms, intersected with excellent roads, and is within fifteen minutes drive of the stations of the Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the Delaware Railways, also steamboats for Philadelphia.

Inspection by those desiring to purchase can be had by applying to the tenant at the farm house, or to the coachman in charge of mansion and grounds, on or after Sept. 1. The title is unquestionable, and terms of sale will be favorable. Possession of the mansion given immediately, and likewise of the farm—the latter subject to a tenancy on shares, (with a first-class tenant,) expiring March 25, 1866. For further particulars address,

FLORENCIO J. VERRIER, Trustee,
No. 615 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
or THOMAS F. BAYARD,
Wilmington, Del.

N. B.—The landlord's share of the farm stock is for sale, and a pair of valuable carriage horses, with household furniture, &c., will be sold on Sept. 28, on the premises.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.

Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.

The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
668 bales Savannah Cotton.
693 bales Mobile Cotton.
100 bales North Carolina Cotton.
90 bales Sea Island Cotton.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at government stores Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st., New-York.

Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneers No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on the 24th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores, of old patterns or inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

8 iron columbiads; two 8-inch and six 10-inch.
170 cavalry sabres and swords.
43,500 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
60 North's carbines, in serviceable order.
201 pistols, United States, smooth bore, new.
86 pistols, revolvers, STARR'S patent and others, with a large lot of spare parts for repairs, of United States and foreign small arms of various patterns.
163 powder horns, new.
59 copper powder flasks, new.
283 bullet molds, for muskets and rifles.
2,456 curb chains, new, old pattern.
1,436 infantry belt plates.
23 sets artillery and wagon harness.
10,707 cannon primers, percussion.
3,970 lbs. powder, damaged.
5,000 lbs. powder, mining.
39 spare wheels, for artillery carriages,
3 truck carriages.

Percussion caps and fuses, old hose leather, pistol holsters (saddle and belt,) and leather accoutrements; carpenters' and laborers' tools, shot and iron castings, and pieces of wrought iron.

Samples of the principal lots of small arms may be seen at the Watervliet Arsenal, or at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

Terms of sale—Cash. P. V. HAGNER,
Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Commanding.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, Sept. 2, at the confectionery, No. 787 6th-av., near 44th-st., the entire stock and fixtures of the above establishment, comprising marble-top counters and tables, oak chairs, oil-cloths, shades, together with an excellent general assortment of confectionery.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON will be sold at auction, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1865, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.

With the steamers will be included two new boilers for the *Arago*, fully complete and ready to be placed in the vessel, that have cost about seventy thousand dollars.

For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, 91 Liberty-st.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT PRIVATE sale, a large assortment of first-class Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos, Carriages, &c.

N. B.—Auction Sales every week.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES
OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept. 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS.
Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.

There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.

The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the Southeastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms cash, in government funds.

H L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING, FURNITURE, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th of September, at Judiciary Square Warehouses, 5th and E sts., at 10 o'clock A. M.,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL PROPERTY,

embracing blankets, sheets, counterpanes, mattresses, mosquito bars, pillows, chairs, bath-tubs, refrigerators, tin basins, wooden buckets, bedside tables, &c.

At the close of the sale will be sold 3,000 good and 500 damaged IRON BEDSTEADS.

Terms—Cash, at time of sale.

Successful bidders must remove their purchases within forty-eight (48) hours from the date of sale. If not removed within that period, the articles will be sold at the next subsequent sale, at the risk of the first purchaser.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT SING SING AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

SING SING—Large, handsome house and about nine acres of land, on Croton-av., 1¼ miles from depot. House 36x52 and in good order; good barn, carriage-house and stable, &c.; grounds well laid out, choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; scenery, both river and inland, unsurpassed; size of plot 50 x800 feet. Immediate possession given. Can be seen at any time by permit from auctioneers. Half may remain on mortgage if desired. Maps and catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
Eight District, New-York.

TAX ON INCOMES,
PLATE, CARRIAGES, &c.,
AND ON
LICENSES.

The Collector gives notice that the tax on incomes of the year 1864, and on plate, &c., and on licenses, is
NOW DUE AND PAYABLE.

Payment within TEN DAYS after the 1st day of September is hereby
DEMANDED.
OFFICE, NO. 923 BROADWAY.
Office Hours, 9 to 4 o'clock.
G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
VIIth, Xth, XIIIth, and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the "Act of March 3, 1865," notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties and taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof, his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1866; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 21st day of August, A. D. 1865, until the 11th day of September, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector of Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 181 WEST
14TH-ST., CORNER 8TH-AV., OVER NEW-YORK
COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District for the year beginning with May 1, 1865, has been received from the assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av., over the "New-York County National Bank," daily, (except on SUNDAYS,) from the date thereof, until and including MONDAY, the 11th day of September, instant, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1864.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will at the expiration thereof become liable to pay TEN PER CENT. ADDITIONAL upon the amount thereof.

M. B. FIELD,
Collector Sixth District, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000—A JOBBING HOUSE WITH an established trade would like to increase its capital through a special partner or otherwise. Undoubted reference given and required. Address A., Box No. 1,557 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHERS.—A SPLENDID gallery, completely furnished and stocked, for sale or to rent. Inquire of E. GORDEN, No. 172 Centre-st.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.

Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

Mrs. STEERS will be in town Sept. 8.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.

A. CRITTENDEN, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

The Twenty-first Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home, by addressing Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,

No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)

will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st.; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEBEKE, P. D.; ROSALIE T. HERRMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey, C. VILLAVERDE, A. M., Principal, reopens on the 11th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 40 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, and at the Institute.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 38 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 252 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS STILLMAN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will commence its ninth semi-annual session Sept. 18.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 263 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,

will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

H. M. PIERCE, President

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,

BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

This institution will commence its sixteenth annual session on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. A most thorough and extensive course of instruction, and a daily regard to physical and moral culture, together with the far-famed beauty and salubrity of the location, renders the San Souci all that can be desired for a liberal and complete course of solid and ornamental education for young ladies. For circulars or other information, address the Principal,

Rev. D. W. SMITH,
Ballston Springs, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL,

No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Reopening of the classes, MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

Flushing, L. I.

Boarding-school for boys.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A boarding-school for Boys,

16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.

Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address

Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 133 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Class reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,

will reopen Sept. 15.

Circulars forwarded on application.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE LATE MRS. G. ASTHON

CALLENDER'S

French and English Boarding and Day School,

No. 32 E. 21st-st.,

will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.

The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.

For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR. Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st., Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the school. English, Spanish, German, classics, commercial studies. Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars, No. 913 Broadway, drug-store; No. 42 Barclay-st., at C. A. ROBERTS'.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 13. For circulars apply to

MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, Jr., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE — WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The Fall term of this selectt boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 868 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING will receive into her family two or three children or young ladies, to be instructed and cared for. For references, &c., address C. C. A., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

M. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL, English and French boarding-school, Hoboken, N. J., re-opens Monday, Sept. 4.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reöpen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, No. 49 West 15th-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1865.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE. a Military Boarding School. O. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.

Prof. ELIC CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.

COL. PERCY WINDHAM'S

Military Academy and School of Physical Culture and Modern Languages, Gymnastics, Drill, Manual of Arms, Sparring, Fencing, (foils, sabres and sticks,) &c., will reopen on 11th proximo,

CORNER 13TH-ST. AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE,

where please address for circulars.

DE LA SALL INSTITUTE,

Nos. 44, 46, 48 and 50 2d-st., New-York.

The classes of this educational establishment will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1865.

Terms academic department:

Per quarter	$12
Intermediate	8
Primary	5
Commercial	12

BROOKLYN.

MRS. G. S. HARVEY'S SCHOOL,

No. 118 Pierrepont-st.,

Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG CLERGYMAN, WHO is about to spend the coming eighteen months partly in European travel and partly at a German university, is willing to take charge of a lad, as a companion and pupil, and would be glad to receive a communication from any one in reference thereto. Address TOURIST & STUDENT, Boston, Mass.

MRS. GREENWOOD'S SCHOOL, NO. 354 53d-st., first door from the corner of 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their school, No. 323 4th-av., Sept. 18.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, and the NORTHERN LIGHT, WM. WEIR, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the Columbia, and leave Sept. 1st.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 28 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine steamship

LODONA,
Capt. HOVEY,

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st.

Freight taken at reduced rates.

For freight only apply to

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and fast A No. 1 steamship

MATANZAS,
W. LIESEGANG, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having splendid and comfortable accommodations for first-class passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,

No. 141 Broadway.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The STAR OF THE UNION follows on SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships,

GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY,

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, will be dispatched promptly, at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage apply to

ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

The favorite steamship ALHAMBRA will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, and will be followed on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, by the elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.

The new and elegant sidewheel steamship CUMBERLAND will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The MONEKA leaves on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents,
Charleston.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship

CHASE, M. L. ROGERS, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

For freight or passage, apply to

LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway, New-York.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.

The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C. DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular weekly United States Mail Line.

TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.

The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—COMMERCIAL LINE OF STEAMERS.—The splendid A No. 1 steamship FAIRBANKS, ALEX. HUNTER Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. Superior accommodations for passengers. Goods forwarded to Fayetteville and other interior places. Agents at Wilmington, BRADLEY & WOEHLER. For freight or passage, apply to PIERSON & COLLINS, No. 77 South-st., or to JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship

TRADE WIND,
Capt. DOANE,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

The strictly A 1 steamship

CHARLES C. LEARY, Capt. GIFFORD,

having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched for the above port THIS DAY, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 9.
UNITED KINGDOM	SATURDAY, Sept. 16.
HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.

F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.

For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.

Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line

FOR

BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,

Tri-Weekly,

FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,

VIA

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)

NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,

2,000 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS

METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,

1,500 TONS EACH,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,

will shortly follow, forming a daily line.

The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.

No charge for wharfage in Boston.

Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.

ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent,
Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 9

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE.........A. DUCHESNE.........FRIDAY.........Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Sept. 2
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 9
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 13

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16.........OCEAN QUEEN.........SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Oct. 2.........NEW-YORK.........TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)

For freight or passage apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.

First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low rates. For passage apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

The first-class United States mail steamships

NEVADA	CARPENTER.
IDAHO	HOLMES.
AMERICA	LINDT.
CONTITUTION	GREENMAN.

THE

NEVADA

will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The IDAHO will follow WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.

Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,

No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 28 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

U. S. PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued to citizens and aliens by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Passport Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON PARTIAL descriptive-lists, and all others having claims for arrears of pay, bounty, pensions or lost check-books, can have the same speedily adjusted and paid by applying at the banking-office of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,

AT

WINTER GARDEN,

No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.

JOCKO; OR THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NICOLO TROUPE.

W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.

MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.

NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.

THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.

DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM will open at Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts., LATE CHINESE BUILDINGS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK

CONCLUDES AT 10:40.

Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY.

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1, 1865.

and EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE

FORTY-EIGHTH REPRESENTATION OF

ARRAH NA POGUE;

OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,

In three acts, by Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esqs.

THE CROWNING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.

Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.

J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, W. Scallan, Chas. Peters, W. H. Norton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, W. Jamieson, W. H. Danvers, Mr. Nolan, Rendle, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.

The general production on a scale of

GREAT MAGNIFICENCE

ALL ENTIRELY NEW.

Seats secured six days in advance.

FALK'S BELVEDERE—LION PARK.

8th-av. between 108th and 110th sts.

Proprietor.........PAUL FALK.

This afternoon and evening, grand concert.

This afternoon and evening, grand concert.

The twenty-seventh free

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

will take place under the direction of

THEODORE THOMAS.

THEODORE THOMAS.

THIS SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, AT 4½ P. M.,

a varied and brilliant programme will be given.

ADMISSION FREE. ADMISSION FREE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,

NO. 720 BROADWAY, (opposite New-York Hotel.)

EVERY EVENING.

Change of Programme this week.

The resort of the elite of New-York.

Hall filled to its utmost capacity.

Signor BLITZ, Jr.,

the world-renowned Magician and Ventriloquist, with his 100 Learned Canary Birds.

Grand Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

Children admitted to matinee for 25 cents.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC will reopen on Sept. 4. Applicants for vacancies in the different branches should apply at Office No. 152 East 13th-st., before that date.

J. C. WHITE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or

JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

FOR NORTHPORT, OYSTER BAY AND LLOYD'S DOCK.—On and after Friday, Sept. 1, the steamer PILOT BOY will leave Pier No. 35 East River, (Catharine Market Pier,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Northport at 6 o'clock A. M.

C. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., Agent, No. 69 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT — DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

REMOVAL.—THE GENERAL OFFICES OF the Hudson River Railroad Company have been removed from No. 68 Warren-st., to their 30th-st. depot, between 9th and 10th avs.

W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SEPT. 1, 1865.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:30, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M.

L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:20 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Manager.........GEORGE WOOD.

FAREWELL TO HAMLET.

Most positively last production of this sublime play.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2, MATINEE,

Doors open at 12½; begins at 1 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN,

to accommodate patrons at a distance, will appear this MATINEE,

instead of Evening.

HAMLET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

MR. FRANK DREW

will appear in FIVE CHARACTERS.

THREE PIECES.

HANDY ANDY,

CAMILLE, (Burlesque,)

WIDOW'S VICTIM.

Box-office open from 8 to 4 o'clock.

Prices same as the Evening admission. 75 cents.

ARTEMUS WARD. ARTEMUS WARD

AT IRVING HALL

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

Artemus Ward respectfully announces his farewell MORMON ENTERTAINMENTS.

Artemus Ward will relate some cheerful new stories.

Artemus Ward will present some entirely new pictures.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Reserved chairs 50 cents extra; for sale at Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway, and Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7, commences at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

THE DISTINGUISHED LECTURER, Mrs. M. C. WALLING, the greatest female speaker of the age, known as the banished heroine of the South, will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1865, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Two Years' Experience in Texas, and the Reëstablishment of our Government in the South.* This accomplished lady comes among us with the highest reputation as an orator, and with the warm and earnest recommendations of the best men of the country. She spoke at many points during the late Presidential canvass, and always drew large audiences, larger than ever drawn by a lady speaker. Aside from her personal worth she deserves well of all lovers of our country. Her subject is a most interesting one, and she handles it well, speaking as she does from personal experience. We are sure that all who may hear her will feel amply repaid. Gov. MORTON is expected to be present. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the door.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the English branches, French, arithmetic and penmanship, desires an engagement in a school or private family; has taught for twelve years in one of the first boarding schools of the city, and given private instruction in the best families; the highest references. Address MISS L. C. G., Brooklyn Post-office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF SUPERIOR education, and used to teaching, wishes to obtain a professor's situation of the French language, bookkeeping, &c., in some first-class institute in New-York or suburbs; the best references given. Address Box No. 5,685 Post-office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER BY A lady who is competent to instruct in the higher English branches, drawing, rudiments of Latin, and drawing. Apply at No. 30 East 14th-st., for three days, from 1 to 3 P. M.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUCCESSFUL PRINCIPAL for years in Brooklyn, to rent, a school or a building for, or to become the principal of a first-class institution. Address B. FRANKLIN, A. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess, in this city or vicinity. Address TEACHER, No. 111 West 16th-st.

A LADY OF LARGE EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a situation to teach the higher English branches in a school; or as daily or resident governess in a family; best of city reference given. Address Miss G. L. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are, no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2 350 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

STRICTURE, FISTULA, HEMORRHOIDS, &c.—Hemorrhoids radically cured in ten minutes without the knife, caustic, or acid. Special attention to all diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Consulting and Operative Surgeon, No. 2 Union Square.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 104 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

DR. SWEET'S SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA—To be obtained at No. 134 Water-st., corner of Pine, second floor, Room No. 3. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE KETCHUM FORGERIES.

Meeting of the Creditors of Ketchum, Son & Co.

LOSSES AND ASSETS OF THE FIRM.

The Creditors Agree to Accept Sixty Per Cent. of Their Claims.

In accordance with the invitation contained in the following circular issued by Ketchum, Son & Co., the creditors of the firm held a meeting at the banking-house No. 40 Exchange-place, at noon yesterday:

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1865.

Dear Sir: Since the events of last week, which disclosed to ourselves the unfortunate condition of our house, and drove us to an assignment, we have been busily engaged in efforts to secure our property to our creditors, and to give early information of the state of our affairs. We are now able to say, for the first time, that, according to the balances on our books, our liabilities are, in round numbers, $4,000,000, while the available assets applicable to the payment of our liabilities and the expenses of winding up the estate cannot, probably, realize more than $2,500,000 to $3,000,000, and in a forced realization probably less than either sum. Some claims, amounting to about $250,000, have been made upon us which we think we are not liable for, and there is a faint prospect that our assignees may regain a very small amount of the assets of which we were fraudulently deprived. The amount of funds and securities abstracted from us without our knowledge at the time, and to our so great loss, is now definitely ascertained to have been not less than $2,800,000.

Under these circumstances, we are urgently advised by many of our creditors to invite your attendance at a meeting of our creditors, to be held at our late banking-house, No. 10 Exchange-place, at 12 o'clock M., of Friday, the 1st of September, at which time we shall submit detailed statements of our liabilities and assets, and in the meantime we shall endeavor to be prepared with some proposition, which, if consented to by all creditors, will, we hope, facilitate the settlement of our affairs.

At this juncture the greatest promptness of action is necessary, and we beg that you will either attend in person or by a representative authorized and prepared to act in the premises.

In the meantime, and always, unless the voluntary action and consent of our creditors shall justify a different course, our assignees will continue to act in preserving and disposing of our estate as the law requires.

Respectfully, yours,
KETCHUM, SON & CO.

About one hundred and fifty persons were present, comprising nearly all the creditors of the firm. At first some degree of excitement was manifested, and it appeared likely that no definite result would be attained, but subsequently an organization was effected. Mr. W. R. Cone, representing the Hartford Carpet Company, which is understood to be the largest losers by the defalcations, being called to the chair, and Mr. E. W. Blatchford, of the Chicago Lead and Iron Works—for himself and his company—being made Secretary.

Mr. Morris Ketchum then presented to the chairman a package of letters, which were, by request of the chairman, read by Mr. James M. Bangs, of counsel for the house and of the assignees—Messrs. Taylor, Calhoun and Bennett.

This package embraced a letter from Morris Ketchum to the creditors, and also letters to Mr. Ketchum from Thomas Belknap, Jr., one of the partners.

This last one covered a copy of a letter from Mr. Swan, also a partner, to Edward B. Ketchum. The letter to young Ketchum was dated the 4th of August, 1865, and it shows that an effort had been made by the junior partners to bring Mr. Edward B. Ketchum's individual speculations to a close, with a view of terminating his connection with the firm.

Mr. Bangs then read a communication from Ketchum, Son & Co., to Messrs. Moses Taylor, Jonathan Sturges, Benjamin B. Sherman, John J. Phillips and Edmund G. Howe, who had been appointed to investigate and report upon the affairs of the firm, inviting an examination of the assets and liabilities of Ketchum, Son & Co.

He next read a reply from those gentlemen, recommending that the firm offer, and that the creditors accept, sixty per cent. on its whole liabilities, of which fifty per cent. should be paid in cash and sixty days, and ten per cent. in notes of the firm in twelve months.

A warm discussion then ensued, in the course of which it was asked if the firm had paid anything, or made any provision for taking up the forged gold checks of young Ketchum—which it should be observed, are not considered a part of the liabilities of the firm.

A full and positive assurance was given that the firm had taken no such action in regard to the forgeries.

The vote was then taken. On motion of Mr. James K. Place, the creditors decided unanimously to accept the proposition which had been made, and restore the estate in the hands of the assignees to Ketchum, Son & Co.

The creditors, however, reserved any claim to the abstracted securities, against any person in whose hands these securities may be found. This is a legal question, and subject to the decision of the courts.

Mr. Morris Ketchum stated that himself and partners had not fully determined, before the meeting took place, that they would undertake to pay 60 per cent. of their liabilities, but that, a vote having been taken on the question, he would now undertake, for himself and partners, to pay the amount which the creditors had agreed to accept, even if it required the sacrifice of Mrs. Ketchum's right of dower, and his real estate, valued at $385,000.

THE LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

The total amount of liabilities as reported by the committee, including a claim of $250,000, which the house disputes, are $3,935,608 35.

The assets, valuing property more with reference to its productiveness than to its selling price, amount to $3,093,000.

This includes $243,000 which the firm hopes to recover from the estates of young Ketchum, and the abstracted bonds. It can be recovered only by a long course of litigation.

DEFALCATION OF A CREDITOR OF KETCHUM, SON & CO.

The defalcation is announced of W. H. D. Callender, cashier of the State Bank of Hartford, who claimed to have a balance with Morris Ketchum & Co. amounting to $300,000. The failure of that house has disclosed the fact that his balance was only $100,000. The balance of $200,000 is reported to be the amount of his defalcation. The Hartford *Times* gives the following account of the affair as it affects the credit of the bank:

"The bank had deposits with the Ketchums to the amount of about $100,000, at least half of which will be saved. A thorough examination of its cash, securities and accounts has been made the present week, which develops the fact that Mr. Callender is indebted to the bank to the amount of about $200,000. He turns in securities to the amount of $100,000. He will, of course, leave his position as cashier. The bank had a surplus above its capital of over $100,000 in cash assets, and real estate valued at about $70,000 more, so that its losses by both the Ketchum firm and Mr. Callender will not absorb its surplus. Its capital is unimpaired, and no stockholder, depositor or billholder will lose one farthing. The bank, though losing a good share of its surplus, is sound in capital, and perfectly capable of meeting all of its obligations, and still have a surplus. The stock only falls a little below par in the street, upon floating and unreliable rumors. In the integrity of Mr. Belknap, the President, and the remaining officers of the bank, the public may have the fullest confidence."

The Fire Department.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW COMPANY—ELECTION OF THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

The usual afternoon meeting was held yesterday. Present, Commissioners Pinckney, Engs and Brown.

Minutes of meeting held Aug. 30 read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From James E. Dunn, foreman of Engine Company No. 46, requesting a furlough for Joseph H. Voorhies.

The President offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a furlough of ninety days be granted to Joseph H. Voorhies, of Engine Company No. 46, on account of expected absence from the city.

Which was adopted.

From members of Engine Company No. 31, requesting that Timothy Sullivan be retained as engineer of their steamer. Laid on the table.

From Metropolitan Engine Company No. 1, report of duty done during month of August. Filed.

From Metropolitan Engine Company No. 1, petitioning for an increase of the number of men.

From A. G. Straw, agent Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, in relation to repairs to steam fire-engine No. 54. Repairs ordered.

From foreman Engine Company No. 1, complaint against James H. Ward, member of company. Referred to Committee on Organization of their company.

Commissioner Brown presented report of committee on purchase of articles for Chief-Engineer and Corporation Yard. Report received.

Commissioner Brown reported that he had completed contract with S. H. Knapp for erection of stable and alteration to house of Engine No. 44 for the sum of $1,675. Report received and action confirmed.

Commissioner Engs reported that he had completed contract with S. H. Knapp for erection of a stable and alterations to house of Engine Company No. 2, for the sum of $1,337 50. Report received and action confirmed.

The President presented report of committee on organization of company in house of late Engine Company No. 1, recommending appointment of the following persons: Robert Roberts, Foreman; Theodore A. Webb, Assistant Foreman; J. D. Fisher, Stoker; Benj. H. Kocks, Driver; John Canavan, James Flay, A. Dougherty, Henry Schuch, John Newman, Saml. Griffiths and Mich. Glennon, Firemen, and company to be designated as Metropolitan Engine Company No. 2, which report was received and recommendation adopted.

Commissioner Engs presented the following:

Resolved That the sum of $25 be and the same is hereby appropriated from the amount set apart for Contingencies for the relief of the family of Jeremiah D. Janeus, injured at the late fire in South-street.

Which was adopted.

Commissioner Brown moved that the board proceed to the election of a commissioner to fill vacancy in the board. Carried.

Commissioner Engs offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of sec. 2, chapter 249, laws of 1865, Joshua G. Abbe is hereby appointed a commissioner in this department, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James W. Booth.

Adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Commissioners Engs, Brown and Pinckney.

On motion, the board then adjourned.

JOSHUA G. ABBE.

Mr. Abbe, who is about thirty-eight years of age, is a gentleman of energy, a practical business man, and an old fireman. In 1844 he joined the Fire Department, and shortly after he became a member was so unfortunate as to break a leg while discharging his duty as a fireman, and in consequence received a discharge. But he did not remain long inactive, for in a short time subsequently he became an active member of Hose Company No. 20, and served as an officer for some seven or eight years. Through close application to the duties of the department he was taken sick, and had to retire from it for a time. On regaining his health he joined Engine Company No. 5, and was an active member of that company for several years, when his failing health again compelled him to quit fire-duty. On the breaking out of the late war, Mr. Abbe shouldered his musket and marched to the defence of the Capital in the ranks of the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., and was with that regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, and there received an ugly wound in the breast, from which he still occasionally suffers. He was an Old-line Whig in the olden time, and an active member of the party until its dissolution, when he cast his fortunes with the Republican party, and has, since his connection with it, been known as an earnest worker of the conservative wing of that party. Mr. Abbe brings to the position of Fire Commissioner a practical knowledge of fire matters, especially in that portion of the city where there is danger of the greatest destruction by fire, and will undoubtedly make an excellent Fire Commissioner.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT IN THE SEVENTH WARD HOTEL.

On Monday night, the 7th ult., Simon Sheehan, of No. 244 Cherry-street, was stabbed thrice in the left side and once in the right side, while in a drunken brawl in the Seventh Ward Hotel, at No. 173 Madison-street, and on the morning of the 8th he appeared at court and made affidavit against one William Long. Long fled immediately subsequent to the homicidal assault, and was not again seen in the city until yesterday, when he surrendered to Policeman Walker, of the Seventh Ward. Long was taken to Essex Market Police Court, and there committed to prison, in default of $1,000 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ONE OF MR. STEWART'S CLERKS IN CUSTODY.

Policeman Bush, of the Ninth Ward, apprehended Joseph Riley, a youth of 16 years, who has been employed as clerk in Mr. Stewart's up-town dry-goods store, and the prisoner, on being taken to court, confessed that he had stolen silks from his employer and given them to one Mary Ann Shaw, an inmate of a den in Greene-street. He was committed, in default of $1,500 bail. Officer Bush then went to the Greene-street place and took the female into custody, and on searching the house found fourteen yards of blue moire antique concealed in a bed. This prisoner, also, was required to find $1,500 bail, to answer for receiving stolen goods, and in default thereof she was committed.

DISPUTE ABOUT A HORSE.

John Hogan was arrested, yesterday, and committed for examination, on complaint of Mr. Henry Rooley, of No. 201 East Twenty-third-street, stabler, alleging that Hogan had stolen a horse from his stables. The prisoner said that he had taken the horse, but stoutly declared that he had purchased the steed and obtained the owner's permission to take him from the stable.

RIOT IN THIRD-AVENUE.

Roundsman Leary, of the Eighteenth Precinct, appeared with Florence Scammel, John Burden, John Scammel, John Brady and Theodore Sypher, prisoners whom he had captured in a riot in Third-avenue. It appears that on Thursday night Florence Scammel and one Nicholas Smith fought at the intersection of Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and that their friends participated, and when Roundsman Leary undertook to disperse the gang, they fell upon and overwhelmed him. An alarm rap, however, soon brought assistance, and the above-named were taken into custody. Justice Ledwith held Florence Scammel for examination on a charge of assault, and fined the others $10 each.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

SLUNG-SHOT AND SWORD.

Mr. Frederick E. Nehring, of No. 150 Bowery, made affidavit against George Lyons, and he was arrested and taken before Justice Dowling and held to answer for an alleged assault upon Mr. Nehring with a slung-shot, and for having an unsheathed sword from a sword-cane concealed on his person.

ANOTHER SOLDIER ROBBED.

On Thursday evening, private John McNamara, of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, went out with John Connor and Charles Thomas, and while in a liquor-store at No. 38 Lispenard-street, Connor snatched his wallet, containing $100, and fled, followed by Thomas. Private McNamara, however, was not so near inebriated as the fellows supposed, and he pursued them until Policeman Gunson headed them off and took them into custody. During the chase, Connor threw the wallet into a gutter, and it was subsequently recovered by Officer Gunson and restored to private McNamara. Justice Dowling declined to accept bail, and committed the prisoners for trial.

CONDUCTOR AND DRIVER ARRESTED.

Yesterday afternoon Car No. 9, of the Tenth-avenue line, having run down and mortally injured a boy whose parents dwell at No. 250 Tenth-avenue, Officer McWaters, of the City Hall Police, arrested Conductor Frederick Nash and Driver Barney McIntee; but it appearing that they had not been guilty of negligence, Justice Dowling dismissed them.

The Homeward March.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND, AND THIRD NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

The One Hundred and Ninety-Second New-York Veterans arrived yesterday morning, about 10:30 o'clock, and were entertained at the Battery. The regiment numbered some 500 men, and was under command of Col. H. G. Axtell. During the afternoon the One Hundred and Ninety-Second departed by steamer for Albany, where they will rendezvous for final payment.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second was raised in the Winter of 1864-65, being composed of men who had seen from two to three years service in other regiments, and left the State in March, 1865. They were assigned to the command of Gen. Hancock, in Gen. Egan's division, then stationed in the Shenandoah Valley. As will be seen from the dates, the One Hundred and Ninety-second have not been engaged, and have for the last two months been guarding rebel prisoners at Wheeling, Va. They were mustered out Aug. 28.

THE THIRD NEW-YORK

arrived in Jersey City at a late hour on Thursday evening and left for Albany without crossing the river. The officials at the Battery Barracks did not hear of them until the regiment had left. The Third New-York was one of the first raised for the war, as its number indicates, and but few, if any, bear a more brilliant record. About four hundred of the brave fellows have returned, but the regiment has been recruited several times. Of the original men but few now remain. Owing to the hasty departure of the regiment, no record could be gained. The Third was under the command of Col. Warren.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH NEW-YORK

arrived yesterday afternoon from Richmond, via Baltimore, and stopped at the Battery Barracks for dinner and rations. The regiment numbered over 400 men and officers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Geo. B. Dandy, and left for Albany during the evening.

The One Hundredth New-York was raised in Erie Co., N. Y., in January, 1862. Col. Jas. H. Brown, its first Colonel, was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, and was succeeded by Col. George B. Dandy, a Captain in the regular army. This officer has commanded the regiment or the brigade to which the regiment belongs, since the 28th of August, 1862. The ranks of the regiment having become greatly depleted after Gen. McClellan's Peninsula campaign, were again filled in August, 1862, by the efforts and contributions of the Board of Trade of Buffalo, N. Y.

In March, 1863, Col. Dandy was sent with his regiment to take possession of Cole's Island, at the mouth of the Stono River, South Carolina, preparatory to the siege of Charleston. This was successfully accomplished, and the island held for twelve days, until reinforcements arrived.

The One Hundredth Regiment participated in the capture of Morris Island, the assault upon Fort Wagner and in the regular approaches afterward made upon that work, resulting in its capture. Here the regiment lost one-half its number, and was again recruited from Buffalo in the Winter of 1863-4. In the Spring and Summer of 1864 it served with Gen. Butler's command at Bermuda Hundred, Drewry's Bluff and Deep Bottom, taking part in all the engagements of that campaign. In October, 1864, it was again recruited, and in March, 1865, under the command of Major James H. Dandy, a brother of the Colonel, it entered upon the closing campaign of the war. At this time the One Hundredth Regiment formed part of Dandy's Brigade, of Foster's Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the James. In this last campaign the regiment fought at Hatcher's Run for three days, participated in the assault on Fort Gregg, near Petersburgh, and was engaged in the closing battle of the war at Appomattox Court-house, the scene of Gen. Lee's surrender.

For special gallantry in the assault on Fort Gregg, Petersburgh, Va., April 2, 1865, where the Major commanding was killed on the parapet of the work, the colors of the regiment were presented with a splendid eagle in bronze, by Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon, commanding Twenty-fourth Corps.

In July, 1865, the remnants of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New-York Volunteers were consolidated with this regiment, bringing it again to the maximum standard of 980 enlisted men. At the date of its muster out it had an aggregate of 745.

The following are the names of the officers:

Field and Staff.—Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, George B. Dandy; Lieutenant-Colonel, Warren Granger; Major, Fred. A. Sawyer; Surgeon, Norris M. Carter; Assistant Surgeon, Edwin Schofield; First Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster, Geo. G. Barnum.

Line Officers.—Company A—First Lieutenant, Henry Heintz; Second Lieutenant, Peter Kelly. Company B Captain, Jonathan E. Head; First Lieutenant, Joseph Pratt. Company C—Captain, Edwin Nichols; First Lieutenant, Wayne Vogdez. Company D—Captain, Samuel Eley. Company E—Captain, Edward Pratt. Company F—Captain, Edward L. Cook, Acting Adjutant; First Lieutenant, Henry I. Jones. Company G—Captain, Jacob S. Kittle; First Lieutenant, John S. Manning. Company H—Captain, Henry W. Conry; First Lieutenant, John Gordon. Company I—Captain, Patrick Connolly. Company K—First Lieutenant, Charles H. Waite.

The following is their battle-record:

1862.—Siege of Yorktown, April; battle of Williamsburgh, May 5; reconnoissance to Seven Pines, May 23; battle of Fair Oaks, May 31; Bottom's Bridge, June 29; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Wood's Cross Roads, Dec. 12.

1863.—Cole's Island, March 31; Folly Island, June —; Morris Island, July 10; assault on Fort Wagner, July 18; siege of Fort Wagner, July, August and September.

1864.—Port Walthall Junction, May 7; Drewry's Bluff, May 13, 14 and 16; Bermuda Hundred, June —; Grover House, June 21; Deep Bottom, July 27; Deep Run, Aug. 14; Fusselles Mills, Aug. 18; siege of Petersburgh, Sept. —; Darbytown Road, Oct. 7; Charles City Cross Roads, Oct. 27.

1865.—Hatcher's Run, March 30, 31 and April 1; Fort Gregg, April 2; Appomattox Court-house, April 9.

The Custom-House.

THE NEW COLLECTOR AND NAVAL OFFICER IN POSSESSION—THE COTTON AGENCY.

Yesterday, Collector Preston King and Naval Officer Moses F. Odell, were duly installed in office. Mr. King was received by Mr. Draper, and after a formal delivery of all the necessary books and documents had been made, Assistant Collector, Mr. Chas. P. Clinch, and the Deputy Collectors, Messrs. George W. Embree, J. H. Stedwell, B. F. Mudgett, Henry Calhoun, Alex. McLeod, Nelson K. Wheeler and Albert Hanscom, were introduced to Mr. King, and were afterward sworn in by him.

Mr. Moses F. Odell then took formal possession of the naval office, and after pleasant conference with Mr. Denison, he was introduced to his deputies, Messrs. Franklin, Usher and Shaw.

It is understood that no changes whatever will be made in the clerical force at present. Deputy-Collector Runkle, who was in charge of the Law Department of the Customs and of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has resigned, and no successor has been appointed. It is reported that the office may be discontinued; and that this will be the first step in the reduction of the force and of the expenses of the custom-house.

THE COTTON AGENCY.

No change in this agency has been made, and it is probable that there will be none, as the office will, in all probability, cease to exist within a few months from the present time.

Fires.

ARREST ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.

On Sunday night, May 21, the property-room at Niblo's Theatre, containing wardrobes belonging to Mr. William Wheatley to the value of about $50,000, was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin. Fire Marshal Baker instituted an investigation, immediately subsequent to the fire, and learned that one James McDonough, an assistant in the property-room, who had been dismissed, having been detected in removing wardrobes without permission, had been heard to threaten to "get square on" the three persons who were instrumental in his discharge. Moreover, the fire was first discovered in a place to gain access to which required a perfect knowledge of the theatre; and besides, ever since the fire McDonough has been absent from the city. He returned, however, yesterday, and was arrested by Detective Officer Philip Farley. Fire-Marshal Baker went before Justice Dowling, yesterday, and made formal complaint, and the Justice, having named Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, as the time when he would hear counsel, committed McDonough to the Tombs.

FIRE IN RIDGE-STREET.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire which originated in a pile of shavings near an oven, destroyed about $200 worth of property in the basement of Mr. Jacob Hammel's house, at No. 30 Ridge-street. Mr. Hammel has no insurance.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park to-day, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth. The following is the

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Park March.
1.—Overture, to "Le Cheval D'Bronze" ......Auber
2.—The "Last Greeting" ......Schubert.
3.—"Evening Star" Polka ......Strauss.

PART II.

4.—Quick March, "Volunteers' Return" .G. Van Kameke.
5.—Grand Selections from "Maritana" ......Wallace.
6.—Ballad, "Sunset" ......Stephen C. Massett.
7.—Overture, "Leonore," No. 2 ......Beethoven.

PART III.

8.—"Dresden Sangerfest March," 1865 ......Wallenstein.
9.—Quadrille, "Ireland" ......Jullien.
10.—Cavatina and Brindisi from "Elisir D'Amour" ......Donizetti.
11.—Styrian Melodies ......Kuhner.
The Union.

Base Ball.

GREENBURGH, OF DOBBS' FERRY, VS. UNCAS, OF SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

A friendly match game was played between the above-named clubs on the grounds of the latter, at Spuyten Duyvil, on Saturday, Aug. 26. Mr. Terry, of the Greenburghs, and Mr. Guernsey, of the Uncas, played finely in the field in their respective positions, and also were the leaders at the bat. The decisions of Mr. Hinsdale, the umpire, were prompt, accurate and satisfactory in all cases. Below is the score, six innings only having been played:

GREENBURGH.	Outs.	Runs.	UNCAS.	Outs.	Runs.
Gurney, 2d b.	2	6	Guernsey, 1st b.	2	4
Kendall, 3d b.	3	5	Hubbell, c. f.	3	2
J. Coffin, p.	2	5	Godwin, s. s.	3	2
Armour, l. f.	2	6	Stone, l. f.	1	4
F. Terry, c.	0	8	Duck, 2d b.	4	1
Tweedy, c. f.	4	4	Arnold, p.	2	3
E. Coffin, r. f.	2	5	Scrymser, r. f.	1	2
T. Cochran, s. s.	2	5	Chesboro, 3d b.	2	3
Lefurgy, 1st b.	0	7	James, c.	0	4
Totals	18	51	Totals	18	25

Fly Catches—Greenburgh, 2; Uncas, 3.
Home Runs—E. Coffin, 1.
Time of Game—Three hours and a half.
Umpire—Mr. Hinsdale, of the Knickerbocker.
Scorers—For Greenburgh, Mr. Barbour; for Uncas, Mr. Did James.

UNION VS. NEWARK.

The Union Base Ball Club played a very interesting and exciting game yesterday, at Newark, with the Newark Base Ball Club. Score—Union, 18; Newark, 17.

On Thursday, Sept. 7, the noted Eurekas, of Newark, will play the return match with the Unions, at Morrisania. Game to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

Billiards.

MR. KAVANAGH'S STATEMENT.

In his communication, in yesterday's Times, this gentleman claims that the article in Thursday's issue, in reference to the proposed Carme-Kavanagh matches, was "incorrect" and "unjustly stated."

On a thorough reinvestigation, our reporter finds that the parties from whom his information was derived are equally confident that the facts are precisely as stated in Thursday's issue. Thus the affair is narrowed down to a question of personal veracity between Messrs. Michael Phelan and George Wilkes. The former, in public and private, has several times reiterated the statement that when he signed the articles of agreement he called witness to the stipulation that the two first matches were to be played on a table of a specified height, and that Mr. Wilkes agreed that this should be a subject for further arbitration. The reporter deems it out of his province to point out "incorrect" statements in Mr. Kavanagh's card, yet possibly they will receive due attention at the proper time. His aim is simply to lay news events before the public. The negotiation of these matches having arrived at a point of general interest, they were ventilated regardless of personal interests; and his article was prepared solely from his own inferences.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Each day gives fresh evidences that the contest between Messrs. Fox and Deery, at Rochester, on Thursday evening next, is creating more than ordinary interest in billiard circles. Letters received from Joseph Dion of Montreal, Philip Tieman of Cincinnati, and several other first-class professionals, announce that they will certainly be present. Deery left for Rochester on Thursday afternoon.

THE MAINE TOURNAMENT.

This *fête* commences at Augusta, on Monday next. Owing to the match for the American Championship, at Rochester, it will be impossible for a large number of experts, who had intended to participate, to be present with their Eastern friends.

Naval.

The United States schooner *Kittatinny*, S. P. Crafts commanding, arrived from Pensacola yesterday.

List of Officers.—S. P. Crafts, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, commanding; C. E. Mitchell, Acting Paymaster; E. D. Springer, Acting Ensign and Executive Officer; C. A. Cannon, Acting Ensign; Wm. F. Chatfield, Acting Ensign; J. E. Traviss, Mate; H. Murray, Paymaster's Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The U. S. Soldiers' and Sailors' Protective Society—Great Rendezvous Pic-Nic of Veterans on the 12th inst.—The second meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Protective Society, of which Maj.-Gen. Dix was elected President, and Col. J. B. Herman elected Manager, will take place this evening, at 7 o'clock precisely, at Pythagoras Hall, No. 136 Canal-street, when important resolutions will be adopted for the interest of the society, and especially for the arrangements of the great Congratulation Pic-nic, which is to take place on Tuesday, the 12th of September, at Jones' Wood, for the benefit of the society. It is understood that all soldiers and sailors now without employment or means, and the widows and children of the brave men who died in defence of their country, will receive a free ticket of admission. Arrangements are being made to render that pic-nic a public manifestation of general fraternization between the discharged veterans and the people of this great metropolis. Several militia regiments will participate in the demonstration, and our prominent generals and government officials will be invited to attend. Besides the members of the Protective Society, those who wish to be admitted to the meeting this evening should bring their discharge papers with them.

Office of the Clerk of the Common Council.—Mr. Valentine's offices are being renovated and recarpeted—a much-needed change, as they have hitherto been among the dingiest of the many bureaus of the City Government.

Personal.—Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson having recovered from his protracted illness, returned yesterday morning to resume the duties of his office. He is in good health and spirits.

The Street-cleaning Commission.—The Commission met this morning in the Mayor's office, but transacted no business beyond auditing the contractors' bills for the last two weeks of August.

Till Robbery.—A young man named Henry Moore was arrested yesterday morning by Aid Dailey, on a charge of having entered the store of John Harper, corner Warren and Bergen streets, Jersey City, and robbed the money-till of $50. He was detected in the act. The accused was committed for examination.

[Advertisement]

Connubial Felicity and Bliss.—How Wives should be Treated.—Nothing is more susceptible of harm "from the storms of this rude world" than the delicate nature of woman. The husband remains hearty and robust in seasons when the frail and delicate wife droops like a rudely-handled sensitive plant. "The storm that leaves the oak unscathed uproots the flower." If your wife is ailing, if sickness prostrates her, if maternal solicitude and care wear upon her, remember you are the Heaven-appointed guardian of her health. You should not fail to supply her with delicacies which will assist Nature in restoring her to full vigor. Plantation Bitters are just the thing she needs. Their effect in building up the system, restoring the life-forces to their original vigor, creating new blood and adipose matter, is truly magical.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship New-York, for Aspinwall—Mrs. McAlmira, C. A. Williams, E. N. Whitehouse, G. W. Young, B. R. Johnson, A. H. King, Mrs. McDonald, S. D. Rosenbaum, W. S. Hosford, Miss M. E. Bell, Mrs. Wiley, C. L. Richards, W. Underwood, J. R. Scupham, M. B. Roberts, H. Wade, J. L. Crittenden, A. E. Mazell, Mrs. C. A. Leit, B. P. Moore, John Keyser, C. M. Keyser, A. Cooper, G. Bann, A. Warner, Mrs. C. A. Hagan, W. H. Ryan, W. F. Smith, B. Peart, T. H. Handbury, W. D. Chandler and wife, Jos. Errington and wife, Dr. Livingston, wife and daughter, O. B. Jennings, S. H. Fickett and daughter, Rev. E. P. Church and wife, Mrs. Lackman and nephew, L. A. Garnett, Mrs. A. Stevenson and child, R. Clow and wife, H. K. Snow, Purser Poole, wife, 2 children and servant, F. A. Emory and wife, Mrs. P. B. Clark and child, L. A. Davis, H. Whitney, Mary W. Ingalls, F. Annes and daughter, S. A. Levy, Mrs. M. A. Eckel, Mrs. McElwell, G. W. Gwyer, D. Bill, Marcus Levy, Charles Kohler, Mrs. J. H. Baner and three children, E. S. Caldwell, A. Falkers, George Thatcher, P. Spreckels and wife and child, Mrs. Lapfgeer and daughter, W. Hanks and wife, James Hazkell and wife, W. J. Pettis, W. A. Griswold, F. Stone, Mrs. F. M. Briarly, Mrs. Schultz and wife, J. W. Wedgwood, Mrs. E. Hein and child, Miss E. Hein, Mrs. Michaelis and child, H. J. Isaacs, E. M. King, Mrs. Williams and 2 children, John Wheland, wife and daughter, A. A. Hubbard, H. Kohn, wife and 2 children, H. Camp, wife and child, F. J. Morris and wife, E. Koch, wife and child, J. M. Montgomery and brother, J. P. Pellitier and wife, J. P. Kimball, J. A. Cassidy and friend, H. Ackerman, A. Taylor, Kate Sullivan, Sarah H. Webber, Mrs. M. B. Curtis, G. W. Fowle, John Hein, George Wilson, R. E. Arrick, Charles Ford, J. E. Ernst, G. L. Babcock, W. H. McNeil, L. H. Tillinghast, C. B. Briarly, Mrs. M. Cornell, Miss Phalen, Charles Laselles, M. Burbank, G. M. Shearer, C. Fitzhugh, Capt. Pierce, A. Craig, H. W. Williams, J. J. Bell, Miss Eiers, G. S. Weil, Mrs. C. Lower, Mrs. C. Barnard, Joseph Zurer, W. Taylor, A. L. English, C. Winklee, J. Trap, A. L. Buckingham, Mrs. O'Connor, Margaret O'Connor, Mary E. Webber, Mrs. Dennis and daughter, Edward Kenny, Helen Sutton, H. Lanning, Geo. Jones and wife, R. M. Duncan and wife, Thomas Duncan and wife, John Leonard and mother, A. Denmore and wife, T. Sabatta, H. L. Hutchinson, S. J. Burrill, A. E. Crane, James Hatch, R. H. Hatch, P. Magher, T. B. Valentine, G. Hartman, F. S. Wood.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from New-Orleans—Brig.-Gen. Hamlin, Col. S. B. James, Lieut.-Col. W. W. Bliss, Capt. H. H. Frost, Capt. A. C. Hooke, Lieut. Manning, Lieut. Wing, Lieut. Jones, Capt. B. F. Porter, J. H. McDermott and sister, T. Pincaus, Mrs. E. Donnovan, J. H. Duvall, H. Crawford and wife, Mrs. Qertier, child and servant, and 35 in second cabin.

In steamship Lucy, from Newbern—S. K. Allen, C. H. Brown, Mr. Mentill, T. J. Wyris, A. Freeman, J. L. Smith, H. V. Slossin, J. W. Day, T. Bearse, B. Moral, N. J. Gooding.

In steamship Cumberland, from Charleston—W. Brunson, D. H. Collier, H. Daly, A. Cook, Miss B. Geraghty, Mrs. D. Boyle and 3 children, W. Brower, W. S. Davis and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 28 | Sun sets..... 6 32 | Moon sets... 2 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 30 | Gov. Island. 5 19 | Hell Gate.... 6 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; United States, Davis, Fall River; Jersey Blue, Arey, Boston; Louisiana, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ship Johann, (Russ.,) Hein, Cadiz and a market, Ruger Bros.

Barks Statira, (Br.,) Harriman, Pictou, N. S., A. F. Dailey; Kate Smith, (Br.,) Hilton, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Staffa, (Br.,) Brookman, Cow Bay.

Brigs Mary Cobb, Duncan, Port Royal, T. M. Bixby & Co.; Sybil, (Br.,) Swain, Matamoras, Wylie & Keevals; Anna, (Hanov.,) Laimann, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners E. McLane, Alexander, Bangor, W. S. Brown & Co.; T. J. Hill, Baker, Lavaca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. Crandall, Gage, Georgetown, G. N. Stranahan; Leocadia, Allen, Salem; Goodspeed, Dart, Philadelphia, H. L. Rackett & Son; Fanny Fern, Saunders, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Dundee, (Br.,) Brooks, Laguna, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; R. Mason, Marthing, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Abby Perkins, (Br.,) Hatfield, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary Kelly, Reed, Lingan, Simpson & Eaton; Vapor, Johnson, Philadelphia.

Sloops Deep River, Burley, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Weir, New-Orleans Aug. 24, at 7 P. M., and the Bar at 6:30 A. M., Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Rayor. Left steamship Victor, of Mystic, and ship Albina, of New-York, aground on the bar. Aug. 26, at 7:30 A. M., lat. 26 30, lon. 86, passed a steamship, supposed to be the Evening Star. 27th, 40 miles N. W. of Tortugas, saw a steamship, showing a red, white and blue swallow-tail signal; at 2:30 P. M., steamship Flag, strg. W.

French man-of-war Amphion, Devarenne, New-Orleans Aug. 22. Had strong easterly gales during the passage. Saw U. S. steam transport Sheridan aground on the Bar.

Steamship Karnak, Crane, Portland 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Lucy, Wheeler, Newbern, N. C., 46 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamship Cumberland, Murray, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Falcon, Aldrich, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Small.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Morris, Washington 46 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship R. Robinson, Long, Cardiff 37 ds., with railroad iron to Snow & Burgess. Had much light winds and calms; been 7 ds. from George's Banks. Aug. 16, lat. 48 30, lon. 47 30, saw three large icebergs.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool July 21, with mdse. and 496 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.—all well.

Ship Chace, Edwards, Morien Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Bark John Matthews, (of Barbados,) Creighton, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to master. Sld. in co. with bark G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, for New-York.

Bark Inca, (Brem.,) Schierenberg, Iquique 106 ds., with nitrate of soda to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turks Island,) Miller, St. Jago 18 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Agnes Frazer, (of Pictou,) Frazer, Buenos Ayres July 12, with wool and hides to McColl & Frith.

Bark Keopie, (of Liverpool,) Lamswood, Bathurst, W. C. A., 38 ds., with nuts to Berwith & Rocholl.

Bark John Carver, Nichols, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Thomas Fletcher, Pendleton, Salt Cay, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to C. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Doretta, (Brem.,) Schulken, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. and 293 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had 3 births on the passage.

Brig Princess Alice, (of Belize,) Mears, Nuevitas Aug. 17, with sugar, etc., to Murray & Nephew. Aug. 30, off Cape May Lightship, saw a large quantity of staves adrift; picked up a vessel's binnacle, with compass in it.

Brig Eliza De Wolf, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Crouse, Minatitlan 39 ds., with wood to G. Wheelwright & Co. Aug. 25, lat. 38 40, lon. 75 40, spoke brig J. W. Beatie, from New-Orleans for New-York; same time, brig Scipwith, bound north.

Brig Miranda, (of Sydney, C. B.,) McInnis, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Anna, (Dan.,) Christensen, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Star of Hope, Bray, Mobile 22 ds., with cotton and naval stores to master. Aug. 19, Emanuel Seloriso Lopez, of Madeira, died.

Brig Sarah Bernia, Stuart, Ponce 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller, Thecord & Co.

Brig James Crowe, (Br.,) Sheehy, Matanzas 19 ds., with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Louis Merianie, Shelly, Guantanamo 25 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig E. Biglow, Stevens, Manzanilla 23 ds., with mahogany and tobacco to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Village Belle, Hamilton, St. Anna, Mex., 44 ds., with mahogany to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Day Spring, (Br.,) Wallace, Sierra Leone 40 ds., with palm oil, hides, etc., and 2 passengers of the American Mission, to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig P. I. Nevius, (Br.,) Stanwood, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to P. I. Nevius & Son. No date, lat. 37 06, lon. 74 25, spoke schr. Union, of Provincetown, with 250 bbls. oil, 150 bbls. sperm, 140 bbls. whale.

Brig Victor, (Br.,) Crutchfield, St. Jago 30 ds., with sugar to order.

Brig Express, (Swed.,) Gahle, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

U. S. schr. Kittatinny, S. P. Crafts, commanding, Pensacola 18 ds.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Chief, Stull, Inagua 16 ds., with salt to A. Mores. Left no vessels.

Schr. Recruit, Williams, Charleston 10 ds., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Chas. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Dighton, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George W. Kimball, Jr., Crockett, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Mary L. Van Kirk, Van Kirk, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan & Jane, Torey, Machias, with lumber to G. Boareman.

Schr. Harriet Neal, O'Brien, Lubec 7 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ariadne, Robinson, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William, Grinnell, Cherryfield 9 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Sheldon, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Onward, (Br.,) Wiskmore, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Oregon, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Sarah Rosalie, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Hall, Port-au-Prince 12 ds., with coffee, logwood and cotton to James Douglass.

Schr. Onward, (Br.,) Wickwire, Windsor, N. S., 19 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Commodore Tucker, ——, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Louisa, ——, Hamlin, Boston, with mdse. to H. S. Rackett & Co.

Schr. Arizona, (Br.,) Kavannah, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. C. M. Dexter, ——, Boston.
Schr. Arcola, ——, Machias 8 ds., with lumber.
Schr. Augusta, Getchell, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Kosciosko, Pressy, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Essex, Grinnell, Malden, for Boston.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Stevens, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Typhoon, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Rondout, for Portland.
Schr. Anna M. Edwards, Ellis, Fall River.
Schr. Palos, Booth, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Julia Ann, Rich, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Ratan, Curtiss, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Argus, Smith, Somerset.
Schr. Stranger, Alfrin, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Georgetown, with coal.
Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, with coal.

Below.

Bark Mary Ann, from Cardenas.
Brig Donna Paulina, (Port.,) from Falmouth.
Brig Josephine, (Br.,) from Cow Bay.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 1—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Salvor, from New-York; barks Manuela, from Buenos Ayres; Salus, from Liverpool; S. H. Fisk, from Philadelphia; brig R. S. Wright, from New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Florence, from Wilmington, N. C., (reported yesterday,) Aug. 22, in coming out of New Inlet, in charge of a pilot, went ashore; was obliged to throw overboard part of her cargo; vessel much strained and leaking badly. 24th, the crew, including second mate, all taken very sick.

The schr. Mott Bedell, from Georgetown, with coal, arrived this morning, struck on a reef off Delancy-street, and sunk.

The steamship Dakotah, outward bound, is ashore behind Oyster Island.

Spoken, &c.

Eliza—Dan. schr., hence for Rio Janeiro, July 28, lat. 16 10, lon. 38 05.

Lady Russell—ship, bound W., Aug. 3, lat. 45 09, lon. 23 20.

Muscongus—Hamb. ship, bound W., Aug. 11, lat. 48 50, lon. 45 50.

Moncta—Br. ship, strg. S., July 11, lat. 23 24 S., lon. 37 25.

Port Glasgow—Br. bark, from Liverpool for Quebec, 12 ds. out, Aug. 5, lat. 46 38, lon. 28 50.

Union—Br. ship, from Cardiff for Callao, July 25, lat. 6 21 S., lon. 31 29.

Venus—Br. ship, from St. John, N. B., bound E., 12 ds. out, Aug. 20, lat. 45 16, lon.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, Aug. 17, bark Emerald Isle, ldg. for Europe; brig Centaur, do. for New-York; brig Thos. Owen, dischg.; brig Machias, just arr.; schr. Ann Carlotte, for Boston in 2 days.

At Cardenas, Aug. 18, bark Mary Ann, for New-York, to sail next day; bark Emma G. and brig Asia, for do. soon.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Aug. 19, ship John Runyon, Carver, for New-York in 3 days.

At Salt Cay, T. I., Aug. 19, bark Sea Eagle, for Philadelphia, loading.

At Minititlan, July 28, brig Dashing Wave.

THE
EAR
1,166 BROADWAY.—Dr. HARTLEY'S Institute for the special treatment of affections of the ear, catarrh and throat diseases. No advance fee required. Consultation free. Reception hours from 10 to 12 A. M.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR, (CONCLUDED.) BY Archbishop Trench. See
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DR. J. P. THOMPSON; SEE
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BOYNTON'S BRICK AND PORTABLE FURNACES, FIREPLACE AND PARLOR HEATERS, KITCHENERS, RANGES, PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES, are warranted to give satisfaction.
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KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 515, Sept. 1, 1865.
71, 17, 58, 73, 25, 12, 38, 26, 48, 61, 1, 55, 6, 24.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 516, Sept. 1, 1865.
56, 8, 29, 62, 21, 44, 58, 38, 37, 7, 40, 50, 9.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 415, Sept. 1, 1865.
28, 77, 45, 51, 64, 13, 72, 60, 12, 14, 44, 78, 35, 58.
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No. 16 Wall-st, New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Rev. E. F. Crane, (late of Baltimore,) the newly elected pastor of the Sixth-street Baptist Church, will commence his services on SUNDAY MORNING, the 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, and also in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A general invitation is extended. By order, &c.

AT THE
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
THE
HOTTENTOTS
have long used Buchu for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, for female weakness and debility, for prolapsus and bearing down, or prolapsus uteri, diseases of the prostate gland, retention or incontinence of urine, and all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections and dropsy. To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life,

FROM INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

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and when taken in early stages of the disease none suffer to any extent. It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent

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The proprietor, with upwards of thirty thousand unsolicited certificates and hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication. He does not do this, from the fact that his remedies rank as standard; they do not need to be propped up by certificates. The science of medicine, like the Doric column, should stand simple, pure, and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital. His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. These remedies are prepared by

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